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Peter Liu

Peiping, China.

Dec. 5, 1930.

Continuation of expenses for
Hang Chow trip.

Dec. 1, Sta. porter

Hang Chow. 20

2, 2nd C. tickets Hang

Chow-Shanghai, self &

Interp. @4.65 ea. 9 30

Sta. porter Shanghai. 20

2 Nikobas Shanghai

self & interp @.30 60

Sm. basket traps natans 20

1 pr. shears. 50

Cotton for wrapping

persimmons. 20

Nikoba, Shanghai 40

11 60

5th

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Eleven and 60/100

Wter Hiu,

Peiping, China.

Dec. 5, 1930.

continuation of expenses

for Hang Chow trip:

Tientsin Sta. porter.	20
" riksha.	60
2nd C. ry ticket Tient- sin-Shanghai	43 40
Sleeper Tientsin-Shang- hai.	5 00
Sta. porter leaving Tientsin.	30
Nov. 26. Sta. porter Fukow.	30
Sta. porter Hanking.	30
Riksha "	40
	50 50

5th

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Fifty and 50/100

Hartung Photo Shop
 Peiping, China.
 Dec. 3, 1930.

Dec. 1, 1930.

29 Enlgmts. 9x11	
1.20 ea.	34 80

Dec. 3, 1930. Dev.

1 pk. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 negs.	45
---------------------------	----

24 prts. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .08	1 92
------------------------------	------

Dev. 1/2 doz. 5x7 negs.	
@ .70 per doz.	35

36 prts. 5x7 @ .20	7 20
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3 Colored enlgmts.	
@ 2.20 (9x11).	6 60

Dev. 1 roll, 16' st.	
motion picture film.	70

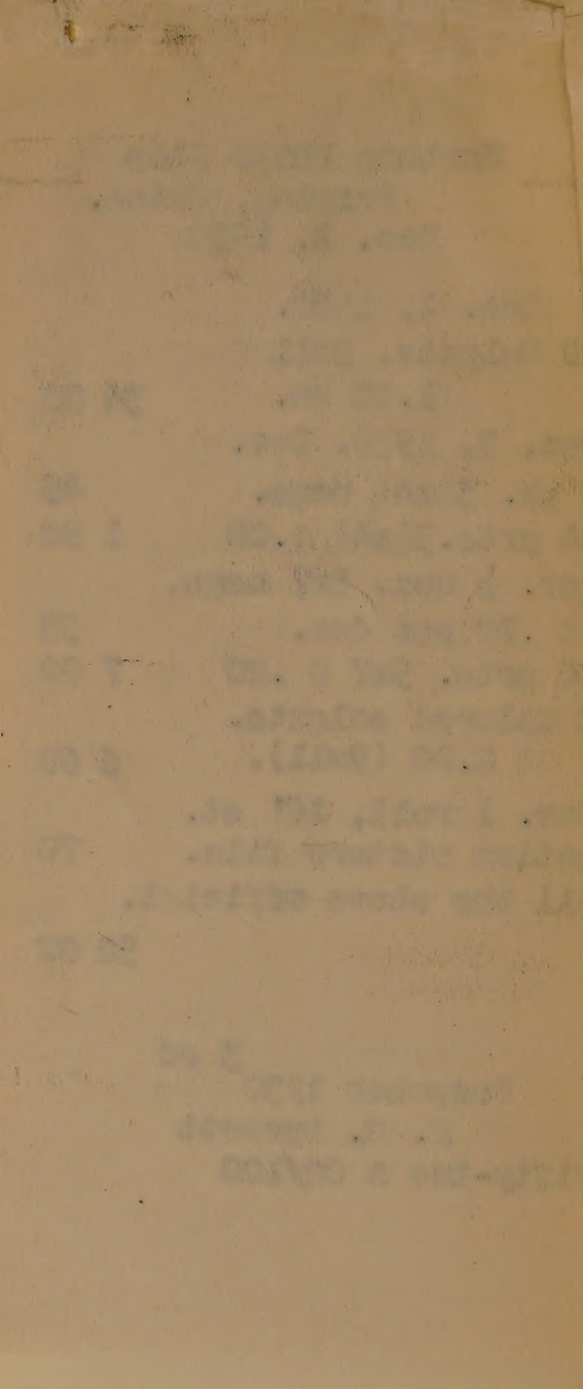
All the above official.	
	52 02

3 rd

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Fifty-two & 02/100



Peter Liu, Interpreter.

Peiping, China.

December 5, 1930.

Official trip Peiping to

Shanghai, Hang Chow and

vicinity & return, to

secure seed & scions

of Chinese persimmons

and seed of other

useful plants for in-

troduction to U.S.A.

Nov. 24, 1930 lv. Peip-

ing 8:45 a.m. Riksha

to Sta.

40

Sta. porter handling

baggage.

20

2nd C. ry. ticket Peip-4 40

ing-Tientsin

5 00

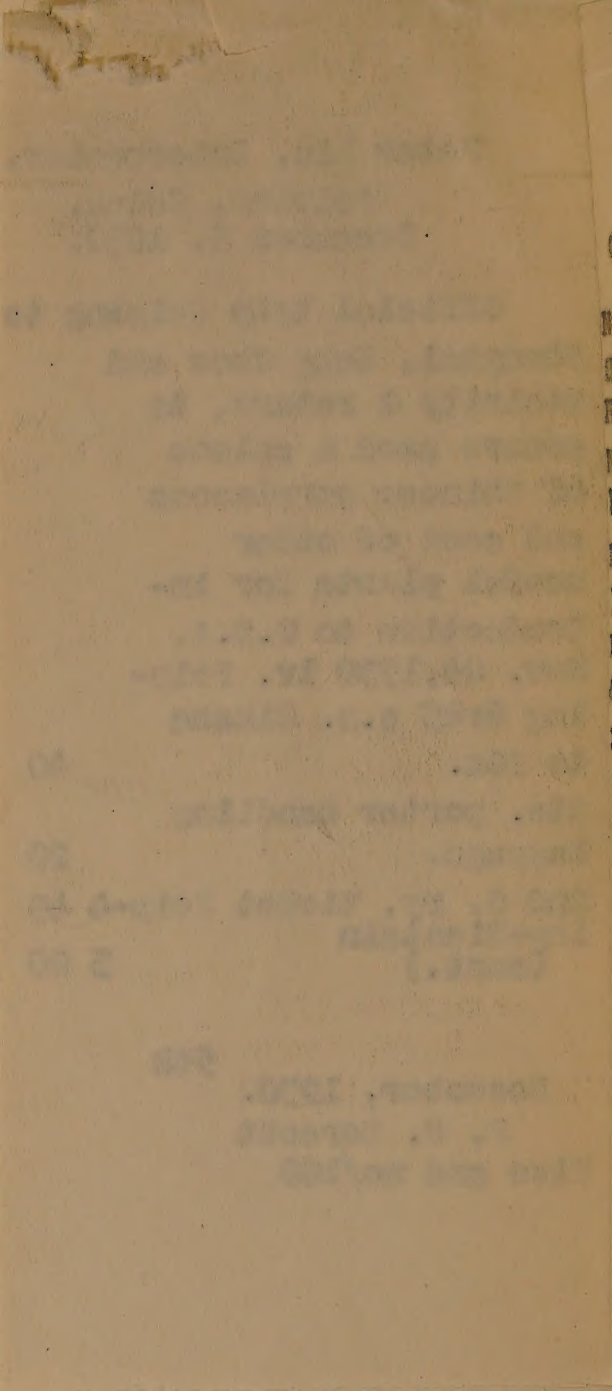
(cont.)

5th

December, 1930.

P. H. Dorsett

Five and no/100



Peter Liu,

Peiping, China.

Dec. 5, 1930.

Continuation of expenses for
Hang Chow trip.

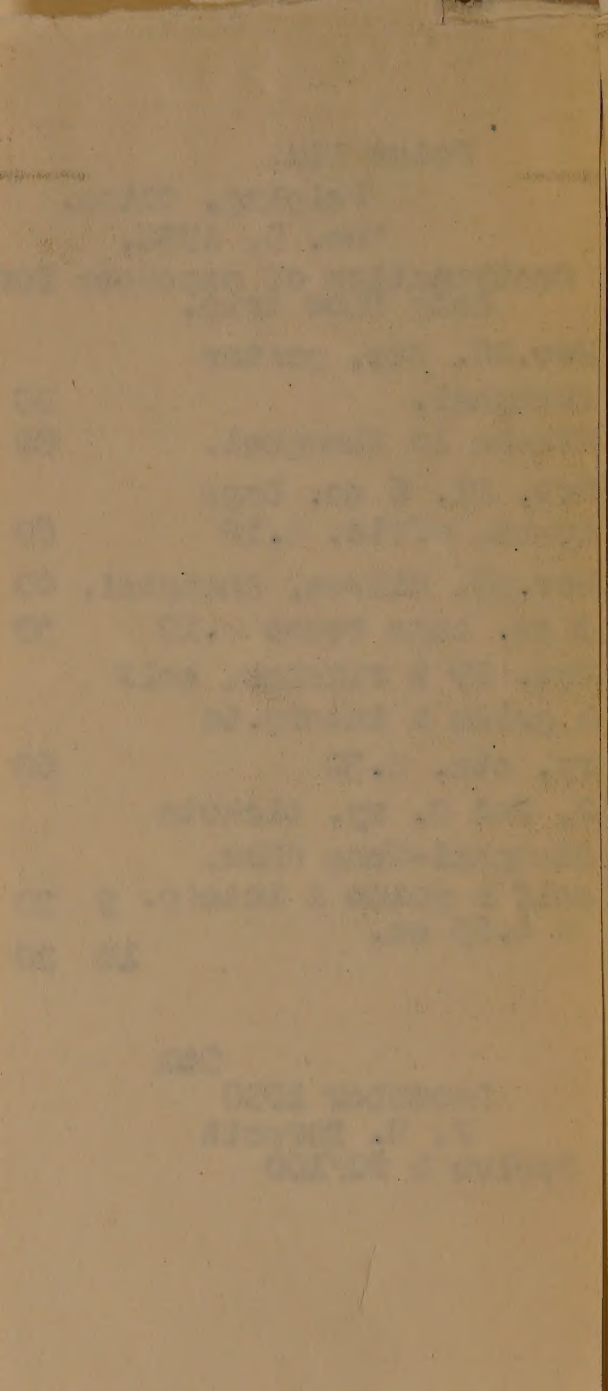
Nov. 26. Sta. porter Shanghai.	20
Riksha in Shanghai.	80
Nov. 27. 6 am. bags beans, offic. @.10	60
Nov. 28. Riksha, Shanghai.	40
3 am. bags beans @.10	30
Nov. 29 2 rikshas, self & guide & interp. to ry. sta. @.30	60
2, 2nd C. ry. tickets Shanghai-Hang Chow, self & guide & interp. 9	30
@ 4.65 ea.	12 20

5th

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Twelve & 20/100



Peter Liu,

Peiping, China.

Dec. 5, 1930.

Continuation of expenses of
Hang Chow trip.

Nov. 29, Sta. coolie	
Shanghai.	20
Sta. coolie, Hangchow	20
2 Rickshas Sta. to hotel	
self & interp. 6.50	1 00
Nov. 30, Auto Hangchow	
to Ku Tang & ret. off.	8 00
Persimmon scions of	
4 principal varieties	2 00
2 catties chinquipine	64
Hotel room & meals for	
interp. & guide	5 30
Auto hotel to Sta.	2 00
	19 34

5th

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Nineteen & 34/100

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

Peter Liu,

Peiping, China.

Dec. 5, 1930.

Continuation of expenses for
Nankow trip.

2nd C. Ry. fare Shanghai to
Peiping. 43 40

Sleeper Shanghai-
Peiping. 5 00

Extra fare Shanghai
to Hanking. 1 20

Riksha to Sta. Shanghai 40

Station coolie " 30

" " Hanking. 40

" " Pukow 40

1 Basket for carrying
persimmon seeds & seed. 100

Dec. 4, 2 rikshas @ .30 60

Peiping, self & bags. 52 70

5th

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Fifty-two & 70/100

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK
AND
THE
ASTENOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
1000
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10001

1000
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10001

8
Hter Liu,

Peiping, China.

Dec. 5, 1930.

Continuation of expenses for
Hang Chow trip.

Per diem allowance
of \$3.423 Max. for 9½
days, Nov. 24 8:45 a.m.
to 1:45 p.m. Dec. 4,
1930.

30 00

Official.

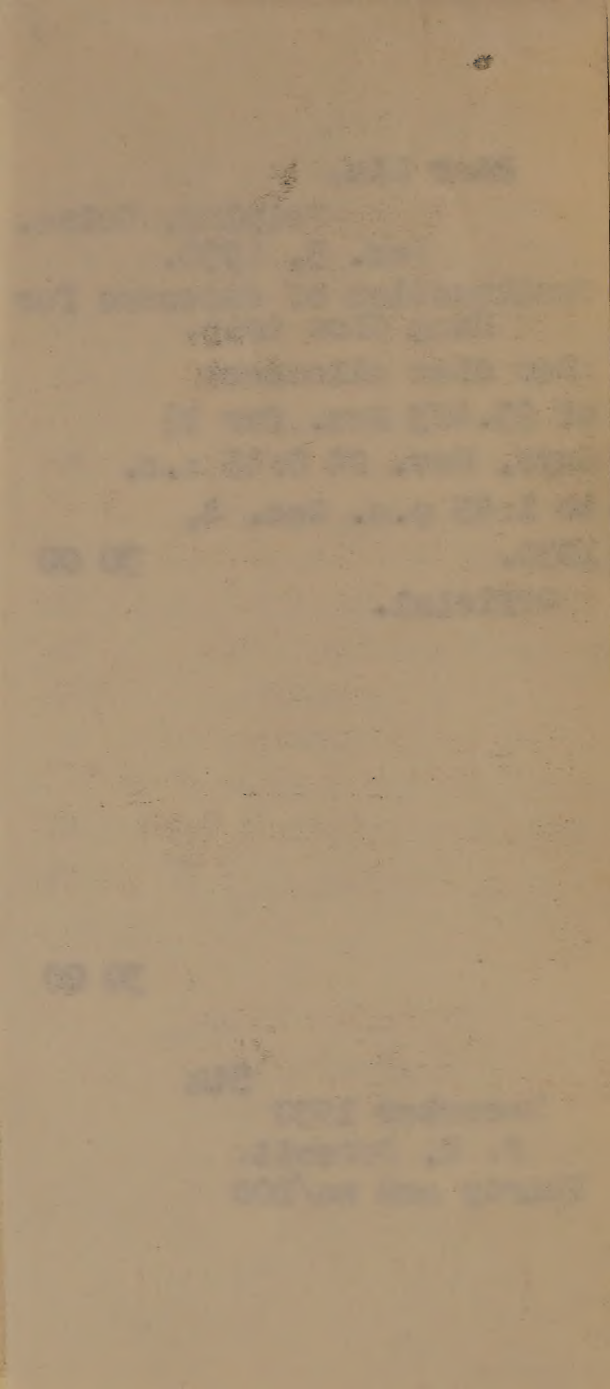
30 00

5th

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett.

Thirty and no/100



China Garage,

Wiping, China.

Dec. 13, 1930.

Auto as follows:

Dec. 3, 1930, Peiping to
Hsiang Tang & ret. 15 50

Dec. 5, 1930, Peiping
to Hsiang Tang & ret. 15 50

Dec. 12, 1930 Peiping
to Hsiang Tang & ret. 15 50

Dec. 13, 1930 Peiping
to Hsiang Tang & ret. 15 50

The above official
trips to Hsiang Tang
to peraimson storage
bed where thermometer
is installed for offic.
record.

62 00

13 th

December 1930

F. H. Dorsett.

Sixty-two and no/100

THE
OFFICE OF THE
TREASURER OF THE
UNITED STATES

AND
THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE
TREASURY
WASHINGTON
D. C.
20540

1913

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1913
U. S. DEPT. OF THE TREASURY

Hartung Photo Shop
Peiping, China.
Dec. 15, 1930.

Dec. 6, 1930. Dev.

21 3½x4½ film C.0375	71
74 prts. 3½x4½ C.08	5 92
Dev. 2 film C.0375 ea.	08
8 prts 3½x4½ C.08	64

Dec. 14, 1930. 1 roll

16' st. motion picture film	70
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Dec. 15, 1930. Dev.

10 films 3½x4½ C.0375	38
28 prts. 3½x4½ C.08	2 24

All the above
official.

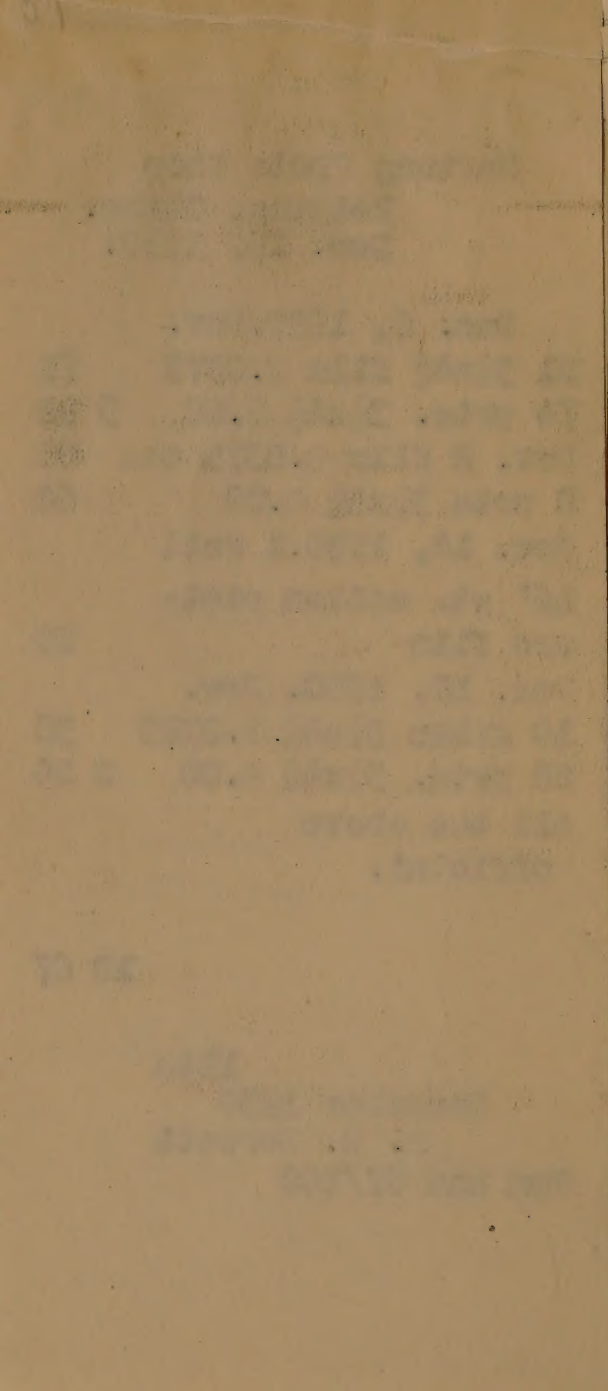
10 67

15th

December 1930

F. H. Dorsett

Ten and 67/100



Northern Printing Co.

Peiping, China.

Dec. 26, 1930.

printing 800

forms for porcelain

records @.875 per

100.

7 00

Official use.

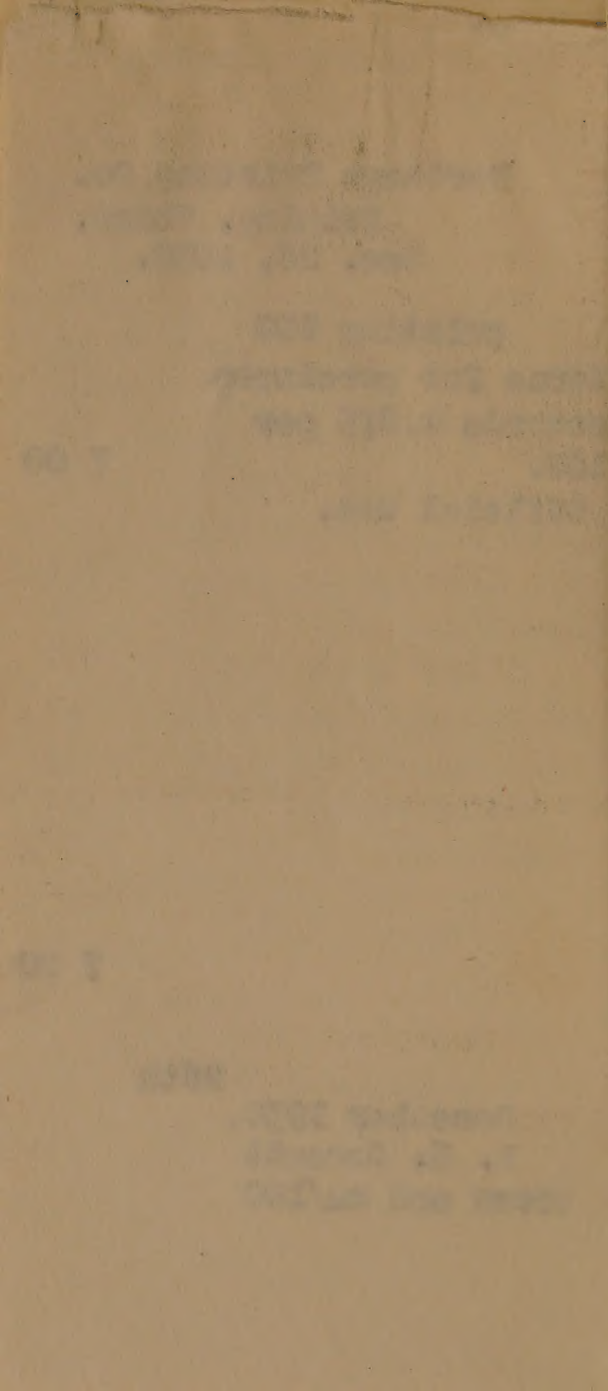
7 00

26th

December 1930.

P. H. Dorsett

Seven and no/100



Hartung Photo Shop

Peiping, China,

December 31, 1930

Dec. 22, 1930.

Dev. 1 roll, 16' st.

motion picture film. 70

Dev. 1 doz. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 film 45

32 prts. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 2.08 2 56

Dec. 27, 1930.

Dev. 8 negs. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2

2.0375 30

20 prts. 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 2.08 1 60

5 61

31 st.

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Five and 61/100

China Garage,

Peiping, China.

Dec. 31, 1930.

Auto as follows:

Dec. 19, 1930, Peiping	
to Hsiang Tang & ret.	15 50
Dec. 26, 1930, Peiping	
to Hsiang Tang & ret.	15 50
Above official trips	

were to persimmon
storage yard where an
official recording
thermometer is instal-
led, to secure readings.

31 00

31 00.

December 1930

F. H. Dorsett

Thirty-one and no/100

Peter Liu.

Peiping, China.

December 31, 1930

per diem allowance

on official trip to

Kalgan. Lv. Peiping

11:00 a.m. Dec. 14,

Ret. Peiping 5:00 p.m.

Dec. 16, 2½ days at

L.C. \$2.50 per day. 5 62

5 62

Xi st

December 1930.

P. H. Dorsett

Five & 62/100

Peter Liu,
Peiping, China,
December 31, 1930.

services as

interpreter. Salary
for one month, Dec-
ember 1 to 31 incl.

Paid in U.S.\$ 60 00

60 00

31 st

December 1930

P. H. Dorsett

Sixty and no/100

Len Yi Chai,

Peiping, China.

December 31, 1930.

services as

assistant for collecting,
cleaning seed and such other
assistance as is required.

Salary for one month,

December 1 to 31 incl.

Paid in L.C.

12 00

12 00

31st

December 1930.

P. H. Dorsett.

Twelve and no/100

1871

1871

1871

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1871

11
993665

R.A.P.

Vitacolor Motion Pictures.

Vitacolor Motion Pictures.

11
93262

11

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, December 1, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Another fine Peiping day, really too fine to remain indoors, but there is no alternative for we have just received two parcel post packages from Morse at Dairen.

One of the parcels contained Sphagnum moss, the other, a quantity of scions and cuttings noted in Morse's letter under date of November 25th, a copy of which will be found under date of my reply and acknowledgment of the scions, under date of December 4, 1930.

It took almost all day to write up, wrap and pack the scions, cuttings and other plant material for shipment to the Department.

The scions and cuttings, when received, were wrapped first in wet burlap then wax paper and then dry newspaper, and all put up in one bundle.

When unpacked, the scions and cuttings were found to be very moist, and surely would have suffered in a long distance shipment. We aired them out and repacked half of each consignment by the wet burlap method, the other half in Sphagnum moss.

They are in parcel post packages #25-P and 26-P and are to be delivered to the American Legation on Wednesday to go forward in the diplomatic pouch leaving Peiping on Thursday, December 4th on route to Washington.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, December 1, 1930,
Harbin, Manchuria.

In the morning we went to the local office of the S. M. Ry. and met several officials of the transportation division. We were given much valuable data on the trading, storage, and transportation of soybeans throughout North Manchuria. About 60 per cent of the soybeans and products produced in North Manchuria are shipped from Harbin to Dairen over the C. E. Ry. and the S. M. Ry. for export, and 40 per cent over the C. E. Ry. to Vladivostok, Russia for export.

Much complaint has been received from European countries on the poor quality of beans from North Manchuria. This has led the C. E. Ry. to install an inspection service of beans shipped over its lines to Vladivostok. All beans passing over the S. M. Ry. Lines to Dairen for export must pass inspection at the point of loading even at points along the C. E. Ry. There is great fear among merchants, farmers, and others concerned in the soybean industry that America will soon produce soybeans for export to European countries and seriously affect the Manchurian soybean industry.

After lunch we returned to the S. M. Ry. offices and visited the bean inspection division where we received information on production, inspection and varieties of soybeans. We were also given a series of samples collected by the inspection service at several points along the C. E. Ry.

The soybean oil industry in Harbin is very slow at the present time. In previous years, 43 oil mills would be in operation, at this season of the year, but at present only

W. J. Morse's Notes,
December 1, 1930 (cont.)

three mills are running - two Chinese mills and the Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Co. The production of oil throughout North Manchuria has been crippled by the large importation of soybeans by European oil mills.

During the day we tried to get in touch with Prof. B. W. Skvortzow but failed, so late in the afternoon went to his home, but found him absent.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, December 2, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We put in the entire day in getting our trip report notes up to date. It is a difficult task to catch up with one's work once it gets behind. From now on we are going to make a desperate effort to keep our notes up to date.

Today we received a few personal and official letters.

We deeply regret to learn from Dr. Pieters' letter of November 5th that Dr. Oakley had been put to bed by his physician in order that he might gain in weight.

We are deeply grieved to learn from Mr. Mahoney's letter under date of November 4, 1930, of the death of dear old Mr. Rixford. Mr. Mahoney writes that Mr. Rixford was waiting at a railway station for the arrival of his son, and in some way stepped in front of a train, and was instantly killed.

It seems simply cruel fate that a man of his age, 92, with so many years of honorable work to his credit, still hale and hearty, loving all and honored and beloved by all who knew him, should pass in this way. But such is life!

We have felt more or less uneasy and worrying more or less about whether or not the pens on the recording thermometer at Hsiang Tang are functioning properly. We have also been wishing that it were possible for us to see the record sheet daily or at least twice weekly, but under the circumstances this is out of the question.

Ruth suggested that we drive out in the morning to see if all is well. The trip out there is rather expensive,

costing Mex. \$18.00 for auto, say \$1.00 for tip and road toll \$1.10, in all Mex. \$20.10, or American Gold, at September 23rd rate of exchange .2967, U.S. \$5.96. Not so much after all, but considerable when ones allotment is limited.

However, we decided to go tomorrow morning. Sorry we did not think of it sooner and make our plans accordingly.

H. J. Morse's Notes,
Tuesday, December 2, 1930.
Harbin, Manchuria.

About 8:00 A.M. Mr. Takiya of the S. M. Ry. office called to take us on a visit to Chinese merchants' storage yards and farmers' inns. We first visited two farmers' inns on the outskirts of the city. The farmers on coming to Harbin from a distance first go to the inns and the inn master arranges with storage merchants for the purchase of the farm products. After the sale the farmer carts the seed to the storage yard.

After visiting the inns we went to the Sungari River which was frozen over and was open to ice traffic for the first time yesterday. Long strings of farm carts loaded with sacks of soybeans were coming across the ice road to Harbin. Still, motion and panorama pictures were taken of this traffic.

We then visited many storage yards of Chinese merchants along the river front. Large numbers of carts of beans were being unloaded at the various yards. Many of the yards had large quantities of the 1929 bean crop on hand. In Harbin

W. J. Morse's Notes.
December 2, 1930, (cont.)

storage yards there are stored about 40,000 tons of 1929 beans. These beans were purchased in the fall of 1929 at \$1.52 (Mex.) per pud and the present price is \$1.02 (Mex.) per pud.

After a late lunch, we met with some of the S. M. Ry. crop estimate experts and received data relative to yields, insects, diseases, production and varieties in North Manchuria.

Prof. B. W. Skvortzow called and we met him at the hotel. He has not done any work on soybeans for the past two years. His only interest at the present time is in the botanical study of wild species of soybeans. He has collected two species in addition to *Soja ussuriensis*, namely, *S. tomentosa* and *S. gracilis*. As he has no time or facilities for making a systematic study of these species he wishes the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to take up the study in connection with the study of cultivated varieties from various parts of the world.



Negative #46310. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.

Manchurian farmers carting sacks of soybeans across the ice of the Sungari River to the Harbin market.



Negative #46311. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Manchurian farmers carting soybeans across the Sungari
 River to the Harbin market.



Negative #46312. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Manchurian farmer carting soybeans across the Sungari
 River to the Harbin market.



Negative #46313. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
General view of a section of the yard of a farmers' inn.
The farmer is furnished lodging, meals and the care of his
horses for 80 cents Mex. per day.



Negative #46314. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
View in the yard of a farmers' inn where the farmers bring
their seed and it is sold through the inn master to the
grain merchants.



Negative #46315. Soia max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Manchurian farmer with cart of bags of soybeans in yard
 of farmers' inn.



Negative #46316. Soia max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Manchurian cart loaded with soybeans in the yard of a
 farmers' inn.



Negative #46317. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Showing piles of sacks of soybeans in open storage in
the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46318. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Close-up view of bags of soybeans in open storage in storage
yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46319. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Bags of soybeans in open storage in storage yard of a
 Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46320. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Sacks of soybeans stacked in open storage of the storage
 yards of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46321. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Bags of soybeans stored in the yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46322. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Soybeans in sacks stacked in open air storage in the storage yards of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46323. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Sacks of soybeans stacked in open storage in the yard of a
Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46324. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Bags of soybeans stored in large piles or ricks and covered
with matting in storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46325. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Close-up view of sacks of soybeans stored in open storage
in the storage of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46326. Soja max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Close-up view of sacks of soybeans stored in open storage
in storage yards of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative # 4627. General view. Harbin, Manchuria.
View of a section of Harbin looking down from the top of the L. M. Ry.
Building.

6623



Negative # 46327. General view. Harbin, Manchuria.

View showing the Sungari River frozen over. On December 1st the road across the ice was opened to the farmers for carting their products.



negative # 46329. Soya max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 Manchurian farmers carting their soybeans to Harbin market
 across the ice of the Sungari River.

6630



Negative # 46330. Soja mat. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
Cut loads of soybeans in the yard of a farmers' inn on
the outskirts of Harbin.



negative # 46331 Says map. Saybean Harbin, Manchuria.
 View along the banks of the Sungari River showing Chinese
 merchants' storage yards and cart loads of beans on way to
 storage yards.

66332



Negative # 46332. Soya max. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 View showing open storage of soybeans in Chinese Merchants' storage
 yards along the bank of the Sungari River. They objected to having
 pictures taken inside on account of the coolies, so we took an outside picture.



Negative # 46333. Soya mat. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 View showing racks of soybeans in open storage in storage
 yards of Chinese grain merchant.

148 out

Register # 46334. Large met. Longhorn. Hobbs, Tennessee.
Close-up view of the open storage of sacks of sorghum in the
storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



negative # 46335. Soya mat. Soybean. Harbin, Manchuria.
 View of the open storage of sacks of soybeans in the storage
 yard of a Chinese grain merchant.

XXXXXXX

Peiping, China,
December 2, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

Tomorrow, Wednesday, December 3, 1930, we will deliver to the American Legation, parcel post packages 25-P and 26-P, to go forward in the diplomatic pouch leaving Peiping on Thursday, December 4th, enroute to Washington, D. C.

The following more or less detailed notes concerning the seed and other plant propagating material included in this shipment, will, we hope, prove of interest and some value to those whose duty it is to look after and attend to the distribution and propagation of such introductions.

Aster sp. #'s 7463, 7464. Seed under #7463 was collected by Mr. Peter Liu, supposedly from a plant we saw in full flower at Fa Hua Sou earlier in the season and photographed. If no mistake has been made, this introduction is well worth a trial as a showy fall blooming herbaceous border plant.

Seed under #7464 collected in the same region, is sent along on a gamble that it may prove to be something worth while.

Chrysanthemum sp. #7466. The flowers of this small wild sun are said to be pink. If this proves to be true and the flowers are like those we saw and photographed at the Great Wall above Nankou Pass, but of which no seed was secured, we think that you will not only be pleased with it but will want it propagated for distribution.

Leopedeza sp. #'s 7461, 7462, 7467, 7468 and 7469. This collection of five numbers of Leopedeza seed was collected by Liu and Yen at Fa Hua Sou, where we were earlier in the season and collected seed of a few Leopedesas and a number of other interesting plants.

We saw a number of interesting species and types of *Lespedeza* but no seed was then available. When this seed was collected, November 18th, the plants of course were out of flower and difficult to recognize. We trust, however, that most of, if not all, are different from those we collected seed of earlier.

We want to call your attention to the seed under #7468. It is larger and longer than any seed of *Lespedeza* we have seen before, and perhaps may be a new species. We think that it may be a variety of *L. bicolor*. The flowers appeared to us to be much larger than the ordinary *bicolor* with which we are familiar, and are of a much brighter pink or lavender-pink color. The seed pods are small and resemble pea pods and contain usually one seed.

We are trying to get an additional amount of seed of this number but on account of the extreme lateness of the season may fail in this attempt. We suggest that some of the seed of 7468 be retained and plants grown to determine their possible ornamental value.

Phaseolus sp. #7472 and #7474. This seed is for the D. & M. legume collection in the Office of Forage Crops.

Prunus armeniaca. #'s 7478, 7479, 7480 and 7482. These numbers represent scions of four of the best and leading commercial varieties of apricots now growing at the Chin-chou (Kinsu) Agricultural Experiment Station of the Kwangtung Government, near Dairen, Manchuria.

Pyrus sp. #'s 7484 and 7486. Scions under these numbers are considered by the Kwangtung Government Experiment Station the best they have in the Dairen region.

We desire to call special attention to the variety under #7486, known locally in Manchuria as "Kouri" or "Beninashi" and meaning "red pear".

We do not recall seeing a red pear in the Orient before and while it is perhaps putting it a little too strong to say "red pear", the fruit is well colored, of a peculiar barrel shape and very attractive. The quality is not so good, but the general appearance of the fruit is very pleasing. Perhaps its greatest value to American pear growers will be for use in pear breeding experiments.

Poin max. Soybean. #'s 7473, 7475 and 7477. Seed represented by these numbers are from the foot hill region to the north of Peiping where we are getting air and barometer temperature records. They are generally interesting and will serve to add three more numbers to the D. & M. collection of this valuable Oriental crop plant in the Office of Forage Crops.

Mr. K. A. R.

-3-

12-2-30.

Vicia sp. Cow peas. #'s 7471 and 7476. These samples are to augment the D. & M. collection of legumes in the Office of Forage Crops and Diseases.

Vitis sp. Grape. #'s 7481, 7483, 7485, 7487 and 7488. These numbers represent cuttings of the more important grapes grown commercially in the vicinity of Sairen.

They may prove to be of interest and value to the viticulturist of the Department and also to Prof. Bioletti, the viticulturist of the University at Berkeley, California.

Undetermined. #7465 and 7470. We are doubtful if there is any good seed under 7465. If not, we think good seed can be had from the herbarium specimens under #7173. This plant is locally known as "Pagoda plant". It is a handsome, low growing succulent of pyramidal shape and has small delicate pink flowers in abundance. See herbarium specimens #7173. It is worth experimenting with as an ornamental.

Seed under #7470 are from a low growing shrubby plant which is said to bear bright pink pea-shape flowers. The seed pods are small, about 2-3 inches long and somewhat resemble pea pods. This, if not already in the States, may prove to be a good border ornamental.

The second sheet inventory cards are inclosed herewith.

There is a small box of white bark pine seed with this shipment. With the box is a letter from Miss Ann Carerra who collected the seed. I told her that I would include it in one of our shipments and request that it be sent to the parties mentioned in her letter. Please do this if not inconsistent with the policy of the office.

We trust that this shipment of plant material reaches its destination in good condition and proves to be both interesting and valuable.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Horse
Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page.]

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, December 3, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We left the hotel about 8:30 this morning for Hsiang Tang. It was a most beautiful sunshiny morning, just cold enough to be pleasant, and we enjoyed the drive very much for it is the first time that we have been out of the hotel since last Friday.

We arrived at the persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang a little before eleven o'clock. On opening up the trunk in which the clock and chart are mounted, we found what we feared, and even more so, for the red and purple ink pens were not only engaged, due to a drop of ink having in some way gotten between them, but both pens registered with purple ink.

We recall that we had some little trouble of this kind last Friday, November 28th, when we changed the chart, but thought we corrected it at that time. It looks very much as though purple ink had been filled into the red ink pen as well as into the purple one, but we are quite confident that no mistake of this kind was made. We think it is just a case of the purple ink flowing over the red ink record.

This would not have been so bad had not the two pens become engaged. This, we fear, has interfered with our getting a true reading with either pen.

We put on a fresh red ink pen, cleaned off the ink that in some way got where it should not have been, and set the pens, as near as we could, on the temperature lines on which they were running when we opened up the trunk.

We hope that we will get a good chart for the rest of

this week and from this throughout the time temperature readings are made.

We figured before leaving Washington that perhaps if we sent this thermometer out to Peter Liu that he could install it and look after it for us. We are now pretty well convinced that this is not a feasible proposition. Such records as we are trying to get are the results of a specialist or at least one who has had (what we have not) experience in installing and looking after recording thermometers like or similar to this one.

When we first considered the proposition of getting recorded continuous temperatures of the air and fruit in open air persimmon storage beds on the ground here in North China, we thought that a three-bulb, three-pen 12" clock dial self registering outfit was the simplest and best that we could get. After almost four weeks experience in running this outfit, at long range, and only seeing it once a week when the chart is changed, we are pretty well convinced that it is not by any means as simple or as sure a shot as we imagined. It appears now, in the face of our almost four week's trouble, that possibly it would have been better if we had brought with us three single bulb six or eight inch dial clock thermometers.

This might or might not have proven simpler and better. It would, however, have eliminated the difficulties involved in having three delicately balanced pens closely assembled, and also the possibility of the pens, any one or all, interfering.

Granting that in mechanism, the small single bulb clock

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
December 3, 1930 (cont. 2).

dial thermometers are as accurate as the three-bulb single clock chart one, the recorded temperatures would be correct. With this three bulb, single clock dial thermometer, we have three charts, no one of which, we are sorry to say, is perfect.

The first chart, November 7th to November 14th, we consider the best, but it is faulty in that the red ink pen did not register continuously. The second chart, November 14th to November 21st, is incomplete. The red ink pen failed to register from the time of setting until noon the next day. It then skipped from midnight that day to one P.M. Sunday, registered until 6 P.M. then failed to register until 9 P.M. Tuesday, and then only registered with a dot. At 10 P.M. it registered with a dot and then failed to register until almost 9 A.M. on Wednesday, and then only with a dot. At 10:30 the same day it registered with a dot, this was its last registration. The green ink record is complete and appears to be o.k.

Chart three, from November 21st to November 28th, the green pen record is complete and appears to be o.k. The purple pen ink record is complete and the red pen record almost complete, both, however, show unmistakable results of interference one with the other.

The fourth record, November 28th to December 5th will show at least until about eleven o'clock today, a complete and apparently o. k. green ink pen record, but the purple and red ink pen records are both purple and both show up to date

unmistakable evidence of interference.

We are very much in hopes that we corrected the trouble today and sincerely trust that not only the records for the rest of this week's period, until about noon December 5th, will be o.k., but also that all of the rest of the charts we make will be the same.

We returned to Peiping about 12:45 p.m.

After tiffin we delivered parcel post packages numbers 25-P and 26-P to be included in the diplomatic pouch going forward tomorrow en route to Washington.

From the Legation we went to the Hartung Photo Shop to see about some of our pictures and get our bill for work they did for us the past month.

Received another letter from Peter Liu today. A copy of it is included with today's notes.

November 29, 1930,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Dorsett,

I am leaving for Hang Chow this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and I got one of my friends to go with me. He is a native of Shanghai, but he told me he has never seen any persimmon trees around that place, again he says he might not notice it. Anyhow he understands the native language and he knows somebody over there, which I think will be a great help to me.

I was planning to leave here yesterday, but as none of them is free, so I have to wait for another day. This man can only stay one day with me in Hang Chow, which is so disappointed to me, but any how he will do his best, and he will ask somebody to help me if the work is not done.

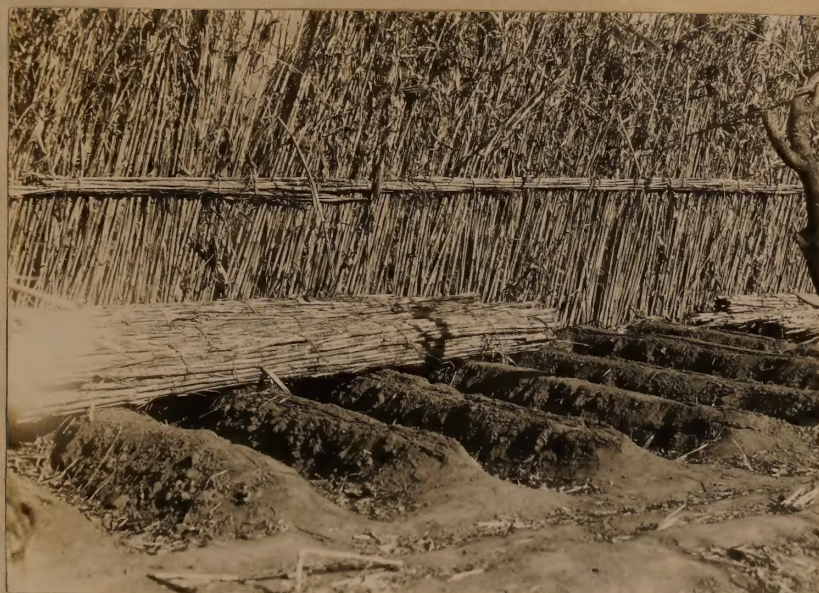
The climate here is very much warmer than Peiping. I don't see any body wares fur hat except myself, so I bought a lighter hat here. I still ware a pair of cotton trousers which makes me so hot when I walk on the streets, but I'll let it go, and do not bother it.

I hope I can have a successful trip this time, and learn

some localities on the persimmons. With my best
regards to your daughter, Mrs. R. B. Dorsett,

Yours truly,

(s) Peter Liu.



Negative #46335-A. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Helang Tang,
China. Showing a portion of the base of a persimmon
storage bed. Rolled on the ridges is the kaoliang bed mat,
on which, when rolled out over the ridges, the persimmons
are placed.



Negative #46335-B. Diospyros
kaki. Hsiang Tang village,
China. A fairly representa-
tive tree of the large or
Tamopan persimmon grafted on
black date, Diospyros lotus.



Negative #46335-C. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon.

Hsiang Tang Village, in the foot-hills north of Peiping.
Showing fairly nearby the girdle marks and union of Lantern
with black date and the spreading of the black date at the
surface of the ground.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, December 3, 1930.
En route Harbin-Kaiyuan,
Manchuria.

We left Harbin at 9:15 A.M. with the temperature around 27° C. below zero. After passing out of Harbin we noted lines of carts loaded with bags of beans along the country roads on their way to the Harbin market. The farmers were observed to travel in groups of anywhere from ten to twenty-five carts and each group had two or more guards armed with rifles.

At various stations along the way considerable quantities of bags of beans were observed piled in the railway storage yards. In the Shuang Cheng Pu yards we saw large piles of beans which were being unloaded from farmers' carts. The beans in bulk were being cleaned, sacked and loaded on open freight cars.

Near San Cha Ho we saw long lines of carts going toward the city. In one group we counted seventy-five carts. San Cha Ho is the fourth largest bean collecting center along the C. E. Ry. At this station we were unfortunate in having three or four lines of freight cars between our train and the railway storage yards, where large quantities of beans were being dumped in bulk in the open and there were also large stacks of bags of beans in open storage. At another station, Tsai Chia Chou, we were more fortunate and had a soybean scene similar to the one at San Cha Ho but on a larger scale. This time we had no obstructions and had sufficient time to take panorama, movie and snapshot pictures. Long lines of open cars were observed at

some stations; at Mi Sha Tsu we had time to take a few pictures.

Arriving at Chang Chung, we saw coolies unloading sacks of beans from C. E. Ry. open cars and loading them in box cars of the S. M. Ry. It was an excellent scene but too dark for pictures.

We were rather fortunate during the day as we had a clear day and succeeded in securing pictures of storage and transportation of soybeans at several collecting centers. We arrived at Kaiyuan at 8:35 P.M.



Negative #46336. Solia max. Soybean. Tai Lia Chao, Manchuria. Soybean seed piled in the open in the storage yards of the C. E. Ry.



Negative #46337. Soia max. Soybean. Tsai Chia Kou, Manchuria. Sacks of soybeans piled in open storage in storage yards of the C. E. Ry.



Negative #46338. Soia max. Soybean. Tsai Chia Kou, Manchuria. Sacks of soybeans in open storage in railway yards of the Chinese Eastern Railway.



Negative #46339. Soja max. Soybean. Mi Sha Tsu, Manchuria.
Train load of sacks of soybeans on railroad siding (C. E. R.).



Negative #46340. Soja max. Soybean. Mi Sha Tsu, Manchuria.
Train load of sacks of soybeans on siding of C. E. Ry. Each
car holds 320 sacks of beans.



Negative #46341. Soja max. Soybean. Mi Sha Tsu, Manchuria. Train load of sacks of soybeans on siding of C. E. Ry.. Each car holds 320 sacks.



Negative #46342. Soja max. Soybean. Mi Sha Tsu, Manchuria. Train load of sacks of soybeans on railroad siding (C. E. R.). Each car holds 320 sacks.



Negative # 46343. Soya mat. Soybean. Tsai Chia Kou, Manchuria.
 Loading and open storage of sacks of soybeans in railroad yards
 of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

6652



negative # 46344. Soya mat. Soybean. Tsai Chia Kou, Manchuria.
Unloading soybeans from farmers' carts. Sacking soybeans in
open storage yard of C. E. Ry.

6653



negative # 46345. Soya map. Soybean. San, Cha Ho, Manchuria.
 View showing carts of soybeans, and unloading, in open storage
 in the yard of the C. E. Ry.



negative # 46346. Soya mat. Soybean. Lao Lia Chao, Manchuria.
Sacks of soybeans in open storage in the yard of the C. E. Ry.



Negative # 46347. Soya max. soybean. Tao Lia Chao, Manchuria.
Unloading carts of soybeans and open storage of sacks of beans
in yards of the C. E. Ry.



Negative #46347. Soya max. Soybean. Mi Sha Tzu, Manchuria.
 Train load of open cars filled with sacks of soybeans, along the
 siding — Chinese Eastern Ry.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, December 4, 1930.
Peiping, China.

This has been another glorious day, and we would have liked to have been out, but on account of our work, had to remain indoors.

We put in the forenoon getting our negatives made during September, October and November in shape for numbering. As soon as we get a few negatives back from the Hartung Photo Shop and Morse sends in the ones he made while in Peiping and since his return to Dairen, we will be able to number them up to December first, and get that job off of our hands.

As we were about ready to go down for tiffin, Mr. Peter Liu came in. Apparently he was as glad to get back from his trip to Hang Chow as we were to see him walk in.

He brought back with him scions of the four most important persimmons grown in the Hang Chow region. These we have already packed for shipment. We tried to get them into today's mail to catch the commercial mail leaving tomorrow for the States, but were not successful in this, but will get them in the mail on Saturday.

The persimmons Liu brought back are as follows:

- #7490. Diospyros kaki. Known locally as "Fire persimmon".
- #7491. Diospyros kaki. Known locally as "Square persimmon."
- #7492. Diospyros kaki. Known locally as "High foot persimmon."
- #7493. Diospyron sp. Known locally as "White barked or skin persimmon".
- #7494. Diospyros sp. Known locally as "White barked or skin persimmon", but from a different tree than 7493 were cut.

The scions all appear to be in good condition and we hope some of each may be saved, especially of the last two.

For detailed descriptions of these varieties, see the inventory records under the respective numbers.

On account of the lateness of the season, Mr. Liu was unable to get seed of the white barked or skin persimmon which we sent him down to Hang Chow to try and get. However, he did the next best thing, he got scions, and in addition made contacts so that we will likely be able, next season, to get a nice supply of seed.

Mr. Liu, in spite of the lateness of the season, and persimmons practically gone, managed to get two ripe fruits of the white barked persimmon and one fruit each of the other three varieties.

We photographed these today and will have the prints tinted in as near true colors as we can get. We also weighed and calipered the fruit.

When we get the persimmons back from the artist, we will sample each fruit.

Black and white prints of the pictures made today are included at the end of today's notes.

Mr. Liu, in addition, brought back two catties of chinquapins, Castinopsis sp. They are from Shao Hsing, Chekiang Province. He paid 32 cents Mex. per cattie for them. They are of good size and are extremely interesting looking. See picture #46353 (one-half life sized view). We think them of sufficient interest and importance to justify us in making an effort to get 25 more catties. We feel sure that Mr. R. Kent Beattie and Dr. Metcalf and Dr. Gravatt of Forest Pathology will be interested in getting this seed.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
December 4, 1930 (cont. 2).

Mr. Liu got a small amount of hornless Trapa natans.

These are the first ones we have seen without horns.

Liu also has to his credit as a result of this trip an unknown ornamental, a number of samples of soybean products, and a number of soybean seed and seed of other legume samples.

The trip was a rather expensive one but we feel fully justified in authorizing it and are immensely well pleased with the results.

We have packed a few scions of each of the varieties of persimmons which we will send by mail Saturday to Dr. K. Nagai, Chief in Research and Acting Director of the Imperial Horticultural Experiment Station at Okitsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan. We will get scions of the Lantern persimmon tomorrow when we go to the village of Hsiang Tang and also include scions of this variety in the shipment to him.

Peter Liu's report concerning his official trip to Hang Chow to secure information and plant material of the white-barked persimmon, Diospyros sp. (Copied verbatim as handed in by Liu.)

I beg to make the following reports on the trip to Hang Chow from November 24th to December 4th, 1930, by the instruction of Mr. P. H. Dorsett. My report may not worth anything, but any how I wish to do my best on the things I saw and experienced and the different places which I passed.

As I was instructed by Mr. Dorsett to find out something about the white-barked persimmon grown near Hang Chow, for which Mr. Dorsett is too busy to leave his work here, so I started this trip on the November 24th, by the 8:28 morning train for Tientsin. Mr. Dorsett was so kind to see me off that morning. After the train was going, I looked around, and I do not know any body, then I begin to thought myself that I will be just like a poor orphan when I get to Hang Chow to whom there will be nobody will ever taking care of.

The train gets to Tientsin at 11:30. I went to a Chinese Hotel which I used to stay every time when I go there. I had my lunch in the hotel, and after my eating I went to the China Travelling Service to get my train ticket. I took a riksha and I told him where to take me. After he pulled a long distance he turned his head and ask me where is the place. I thought he knew the place, and he thought I knew the place, so our misunderstood waste almost an hour. We inquired several times, before I get to that place and got my ticket.

I called on two of my friends the same afternoon. Both of them do not know more about south than I do. The train for Pukow is scheduled to leave Tientsin East at 9:20 P.M. When the train comes I saw the engine was all decorated for the celebration of the first through train from Mukden to Pukow. I went to bed that night about 10:30. The train was very slow, because the railroad track been out of repair for a long time, since it has been used for military purposes.

November 25th.

I got up about 8 A.M. when the train stopped at Yih Cheng. At 9:30 the train gets to Tainanfu, and stopped about half an hour. This is a provincial city in Shantung province, and I been here several times before. After the train was going on I noticed the field along the railroad track are mostly planted with winter wheat. Their furrows are much narrow than those around Peking.

In the afternoon when the train gets to Tai An I saw some persimmon trees not far from the railroad track, but not in big orchard. There they use the same black date for stock, as those orchards around Peiping. The large persimmons I saw at Tai An station are similar in shape and size as the Peking Ta Mo Pan, and the small ones are also similar in size, but the top are pointed. They are all very soft, and I did not get any informations, as the train did not stop very long. The persimmon trees could be seen through the train window as far as to Ta Wen K'ou.

November 26th.

When the train gets to Ming Kuang, An Hui province, the country scene and the dressing of the women are different from those in Chihli and Shantung. The climate begin to feel warmer. Grass are still green and trees are still with leaves. Farmers are working in field and vegetable beds. The natives use the water cow instead of mules and horses. Bamboo groves begin to be seen from here on.

The train gets to Pukow at 11:00 a.m. The boat "Chen Ping" already waiting for those passengers for Shanghai. The train for Shanghai will be leaving Hsia Kuan station at 12:50 p.m. so I hurried to get aboard and did not stop at all in Nanking City. All I have seen are some narrow streets on way to Hsia Kuan station. The Nanking city wall is $31\frac{1}{3}$ miles each side, but the wall is not as high as the Peking city wall. This also recalled me to think when I was young my father told me that we were originally natives of Nanking, and moved over to North China during the Soverign of Yung Lo the 3rd Ming Emperor after he moved the capital over to Peking.

The train started and I have seen so many mulberry gardens along the railroad. Small streams are everywhere. Some trees are still green, farmers working in field, some plowing, some sowing seeds in ridges (perhaps winter wheat). Their ridges are not quite high some what five or six inches, but the width is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Seeds are sowed into the holes on the ridges.

The car boys told me all the field here can at least get two crops a year, that is, one crop of wheat and one crop of

rice. Sometimes the farmers still plant vegetables after they harvested their rice. I looked through the window while the train was going, and any time when I saw it seems a persimmon tree, I begin to ask the boys. Each time the answer me "No." I did this many times, finally they seems of tired of answering me and talking to me.

The train gets to Shanghai at about 10:30 that evening. I went to the same hotel which I always staying there previously.

November 27th.

I went to the Guide Association at about 9:30 in the morning, and all of them are very glad to see I come. They thought I was with a Cook's party as I did before, but I told them I was ready to go to Hang Chow to see the white-barked persimmon. Again I asked them that I wish the one who is in last turn to go with me. All of them seems do not like to sacrifice their time for this trip, as they all hope to get a job on the passengers who will be arriving on one of the President boat on the next day. Finally I got Mr. Yuan one of the Cook's staff who likes to go, but he can not leave his work until to the afternoon of Saturday.

Thus we decided to leave on Saturday afternoon by the 3:50 train for Hang Chow. I then went to streets, and I run across some rice shops from where I bought some samples of different kind of beans. The soy bean, and adzuki bean are all in very large size. I also run across some shops where I bought some samples of the

cooked beans.

November 28th.

I wrote a few letters this morning and I went out in streets the afternoon. I run across a shop and found some beans, which I did not see yesterday. I bought a little sample of each one of them.

November 29th.

This morning I did not go to anywhere, but stay in hotel for writing letter to home and Mr. Dorsett telling them that I will be going to Hang Chow that afternoon. After lunch, I get my things packed and left the hotel about 2:30 for railroad station. When I got off my riksha a police man came to me and asked me where I go. He bid me to open my suit case, and examined everything and did not care how hard and carefully it has been packed. He made everything disorder, but I can't say anything, because they do that on everybody. My friend Mr. Yuan came at 3:15 and we got on aboard right away.

After the train was leaving I saw the field along the railroad just as early autumn, and looks so beautiful and pleasant. But not long the train started the day was getting dark and I can't see anything outside.

Our train gets to Hang Chow at 9:45 P.M. and it was raining. We went to the hotel where all the Shanghai guides use to stay which is about three miles from the station. As soon as we arrived in the hotel, I took out the picture of the white bark persimmon and showed that to the room boy. Mr. Yuan also helped me to ask him if he knows any persimmon region. He shooked his head and he told us he is a native of

Peter Liu's Report (4).

Shanghai. He took it out and showed some other boys, and he give it back to me after a little while, and said nobody knows anything about it, for which I worried nearly to death that night. In my dream I dreamed that I found the place, and I was so happy and joyful, but when I awoke, I laughed myself.

November 30th.

I got up at 7:00 in the morning while my friend was still sleeping. He got up about 8:00 and we ordered some breakfast in the Hotel. After we through our eating my friend Mr. Yuan took me to see one of his friend who is a native in this town, and we expect to learn some thing about this white bark persimmon from him. Unfortunately Mr. Yuan's friend was not at home, then I suggest to find out from fruit shops, as I always did in Peking. In the first store we went in, they told us the persimmon region is near Ku Tang which is about five miles from town. I took out my note book at once and wrote it down, and we went another store, where they told us the same. They told us the fruits are already over season, and I told them all I want is to see the tree.

We called an automobile, because it was a wet morning and perhaps too far to go by rikshas. Before we get to the place, I saw some persimmon trees near the road side, to which I was certainly over joy, as if I am released from a long imprisonment.

When we get there, we went into a store as we would

like to find out from them where are some of the orchard owners lived. Fortunately the one to whom we talked with, he is one of the orchard owner, and his orchard is right near there. He was so kind to take us to his orchard and showed us the different kind of persimmon trees. The persimmon trees are all from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. He also showed us some of this year's grafted persimmon trees. One of them was grafted on a stock of about 4 inches in diameter, and one of them on about 2 inches cross diameter stock, which are very seldom seen around Peking. He then invited us to his home, and mean time he sent his servant out to get all the scions of different persimmons. This man's name is Chang Hsieh Ho, and he has a very nice home.

He told us there are four different kind of persimmons in that place, such as "Fang Shih" meaning "Square persimmon", "Huo Shih" meaning "Fire persimmon", "Kao Chiao Shih" meaning "High foot persimmon", and "Pai Pi Shih" meaning "White bark persimmon".

He said the "Fang Shih", square persimmon, is the most important, second, "Huo Shih", fire persimmon, third, "Kao Chiao Shih", high foot persimmon, and fourth, "Pai Pi Shih", the white bark persimmon. The first three different persimmons are all grafted except the white bark persimmon. They use persimmon tree for grafting persimmon. The white bark persimmon people do not like it very much, both on color and taste. It is the last ripen one in October, and the other three all ripens in September. As the people do not like it, so they use quite a lot of it for stock use. Again they said that any kind of persimmon trees are good

Peter Liu's Report (5).

for stock.

The natives do not cultivate their stock. Any time when they want to graft some new trees they just pick some persimmon tree growing wild on hill sides, which they said the seeds been carried over by birds. They transplant them in their orchards and keep them grow for one year, and do the grafting the next year. All the grafted persimmon trees will begin to bear fruits after a period of 4 or 5 years growth.

The persimmons they yield over in this region is about 10,000 "Tans" a year. Each Tan weigh about 100 catties, and the 10,000 Tans holds somewhat around 4,000,000 persimmons. The High Foot Persimmon cost 5.50 Mex. per 100 catties, Square Persimmons cost 4.50 Mex. per 100 catties, Fire Persimmon cost 4.00 Mex. per 100 catties and white bark persimmon cost 3.00 Mex. per 100 catties. I promised this Mr. Chang the orchard owner that, if we come again in next spring we will try to bring him some scions of the different varieties of the Peking persimmons.

In the evening we went to town. I was trying to get some bean samples, but I did not see any, even I tried several rice shops. Lastly we went into a fruit shop and I found some very small chestnuts which I took them as hazel nuts. This variety of chestnut we were told by the shop men, that they grow near "Shao Hsing" Chekiang province, which is about 20 miles from Hang Chow. It cost .32 per cattie. My friend Mr. Yuan told me

people just eat them raw (chinquapins).

Dec. 1st.

We took the 7:15 train from Hang Chow and get to Shanghai about 1:00 p.m. Water nuts get from Chia Hsing. Native grow, .20 per basket, holds about 30 nuts.

Dec. 2nd.

Left Shanghai by 9:05 train and get to Nanking at 5:30. Cross Yangtzu river and get on train at Pukow station. Train left Pukow at 7:05 P.M.

December 3rd.

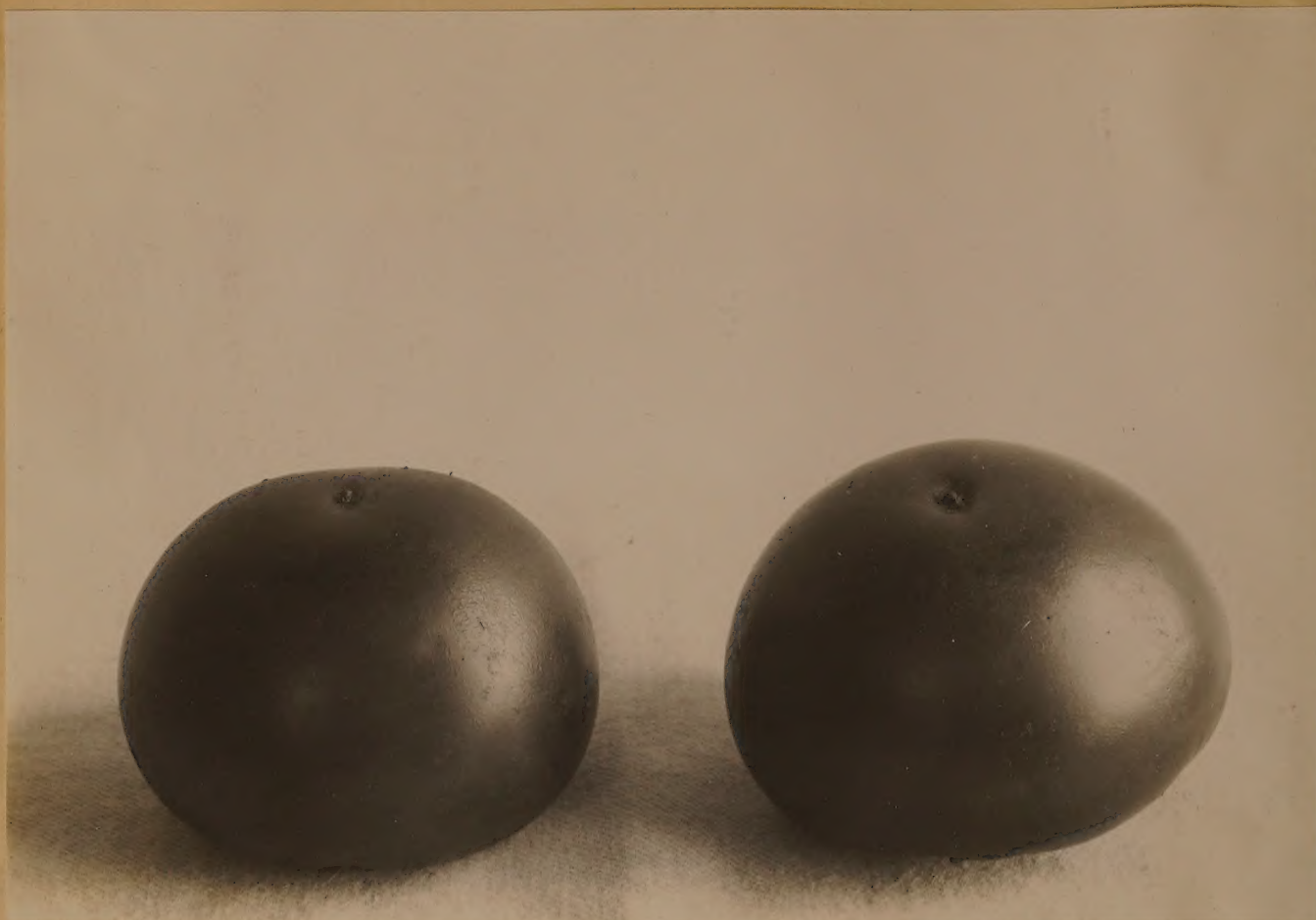
Whole day on train.

Dec. 4th.

Arrive Tientsin at 7:00. Train left Tientsin 9:15, arrive Peking 12:15.



Negative #46349. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Peiping, China. A quarter life sized picture of fruits of the four varieties of persimmons Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, brought back with him from Hang Chow, Chekiang Province. He also brought back scions of these varieties. The fruit, beginning at the left are: #7492, "High foot"; 7491, "Square", 7490, "Fire", 7493, "white-barked". The fire persimmon is a rather bright red; the square persimmon is a little lighter in color; the high foot is about the same color as the square; the white-barked persimmon is of a dirty brownish yellow with perhaps a slight greenish color. These are the four principal varieties grown in the Hang Chow & nearby persimmon growing region.



Negative #46350.

Diospyros sp., probably sinensis. White-barked persimmon. Peiping, China. A life sized picture of two fruit of this variety of persimmon which Mr. Peter Liu brought back with him from Ku Tang, near Hang Chow, Chekiang Province.

The fruit is a dirty yellowish brown color with numerous smirches of black especially about the base and blossom end. The seedlings were numbered #7700; scions, #7493; seed, #7596.



Negative #46351. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China.
A life sized picture of the specimen of "High foot "persimmon. This is a fine large fruit of very attractive red color. The fruit is without constriction and seedless. Scions were sent in under #7492.



Negative #46352. Trapa natans. Hornless water nut. Peiping, Chihli, China. Practically half life sized picture of hornless water nuts which Peter Liu secured at Chia Hsing en route from Hang Chow to Shanghai, December 1, 1930. Chinese name "Ling chiao" meaning "horn nuts". These nuts, however, are hornless. This small reed basket of nuts cost 20 cents Mex. Seed sent in under #7496.



Negative #46353. Castanea castinopsis. Chinquapins.

Peiping, China. A half life sized picture of chinquapins.

These nuts were secured by Peter Liu on November 30, in Hang Chow, they are originally from Shao Hsing, Chekiang Province. They cost 32 cents Mex. per cattie. The nuts are of good size and quality, and will no doubt be of interest to Mr. R. Kent Beattie and Dr. Gravatt of the Department. Seed #7497.

W. J. Morse's Notes,
Thursday, December 4, 1930.
Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Mr. Kofuka, director of the S. M. Ry. soybean farm, called us by phone shortly after 8:00 a.m. At his office we found that he had collected fourteen native varieties of soybeans in the Kaiyuan district for us.

We first went with Mr. Kofuka to one of the large storage yards of a Chinese merchant where we found great soybean activity. Many carts of beans were being unloaded and measured - both bulk and bag beans. After being measured the beans were dumped in the Osier bins. Each bin is 18 feet in height and in diameter and holds four carloads of beans. In this yard there were more than seventy-five bins filled with beans and several more in the process of filling. This storage yard receives about one hundred farmers' carts of beans per day during the fall and winter bean season.

After visiting a few more smaller storage yards we went to the open market place where many of the farmers bring their carts of grain and sell to the storage merchants. About 1,000 farm carts with grain arrive in Kaiyuan daily. There seemed to be considerable rivalry among the merchants for the farmers' grain and often it looked as though a free-for-all fight were taking place.

We were taken to a farmers' inn at the edge of the city but found that very few carts had arrived during the morning. The inn master told us that a large number of carts had been expected that morning but a large band of bandits had captured a Chinese village on the main road about 10 miles from Kai-

W. J. Morse's Notes
December 4, 1930 (cont.)

yuan and the farmers had taken another route. This inn has accommodations for about 200 farmers, and the farmer receives food and lodging for himself and horses at 80 cents Mex. per day. The inn master arranges with the storage merchant for the sale of the farmer's produce and receives a small commission for the sale. When the grain is sold the farmer delivers it to the proper storage yard.

Mr. Kofuka then took us to the S. M. Ry. grain inspection office and the railway storage yards. Very few beans are in the railway storage yards being held mostly in the Chinese merchants' storage yards. The export movement in beans is very slow this season.

We received several samples of beans from several sections at the grain storage yards and the S. M. Ry. inspection office. Several excellent scenes of the soybean storage were taken with the movie and panorama cameras.

At 5:55 p.m. we left for Mukden arriving there at 8:20 p.m. We soon got in touch with Dr. Ogha, teacher of botany in the Mukden High School and who was to meet us at the train, but we missed each other. Three years ago, Dr. Ogha called at the office at Washington, D. C. with reference to the U. S. soybean industry. We had rather a long conference regarding soybeans in Manchuria and especially concerning the wild forms of the species in Manchuria, Siberia, Mongolia and Chosen.



Negative #46354. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Line of Manchurian carts loaded with soybeans on way to Kaiyuan open grain market.



Negative #46355. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Carts of soybeans in the open market place.



Negative #46356. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
The starting of an Osier bin which is to be filled with
soybean seed. In the storage yard of a Chinese grain mer-
chant.



Negative #46357. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Filling an Osier bin with soybeans in the storage yards of
a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46358. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Close view showing the filling of an Osier bin with soybean
seed in storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant.



Negative #46359. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Fixing the grass cover on an Osier bin filled with soybeans in
storage yard of Chinese grain merchant.



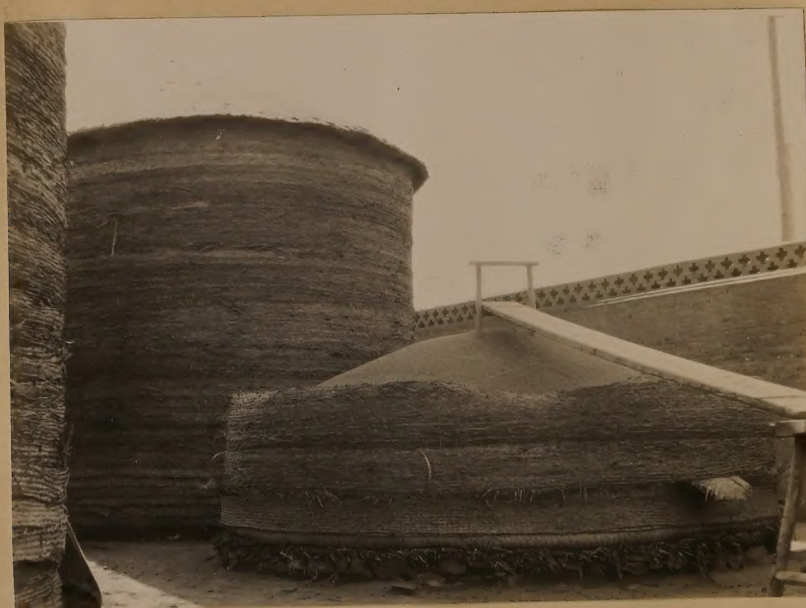
Negative #46360. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
General view of Osier bins filled with soybeans in the storage yard of a Chinese grain merchant. Each bin holds four carloads of seed. On this date there were 80 bins filled with beans in this yard.



Negative #46361. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
View on principal street in Kaiyuan showing farmers with carts of soybean seed on the way to the market place.



Negative #46362. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
View of a farmers' inn and inn yard on outskirts of Kaiyuan.
The farmers bring their carts of beans to the inn where the
master of the inn arranges with storage merchants for the
purchase of the seed.



Negative #46363. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
View of an Osier bin about one-half filled with soybean seed
in a storage yard.



Negative #46364. Soia max. Soybean. Kalyuan, Manchuria.
Unloading carts of beans at the warehouse in railway
yards. The beans have been brought from Chinese merchants'
storage yards.



Negative #46365. Soybean. Kaiguan, Manchuria.
 Manchurian farmers on the way to the open grain market with carts
 loaded with sacks of soybeans.



Negative # 46366. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

General view showing open grain market where storage merchants purchase the grain from the incoming farmers. Near the buildings merchants are buying seed and also up the road merchants have stopped the carts to purchase the seed.



negative # 46367. Soja max. soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
 General view in storage yard of Chinese grain merchant showing un-
 loading of carts of beans, measuring seed, filling of Osier bins, and
 storage of beans in Osier bins.

6686



negative # 46367. Soybean. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
 View showing storage yard of Chinese grain merchant. More than eighty
 oxen bins are filled with soybeans in this yard. (Each bin holds
 4 carloads of beans.)

p. 6685

6687



Negative #46369. Soya mat. Soybean. Kaiguan, Manchuria.
 Unloading bags of soybeans at storage warehouse at S. M. Ry. yards.
 The beans have been brought from Chinese merchants' storage
 yards.

6688



Negative # 46370. Soya may. Soybean. Kaiguan, Manchuria.
General view of yard and buildings of farmers' inn. Farmers bring
their loads of beans to the inn and the inn master arranges with
grain merchants for sale of seed.

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Peiping, China,
December 4, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
c/o U. S. Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Morse:

Many thanks for your good letter of November 25, 1930, which arrived on the 28th; thanks also for the two parcel post packages one of sphagnum moss, the other of grape cuttings, pear and apricot scions.

The scions and cuttings were all a little over wet when we opened them up, but we do not think they are injured. It would have been better, I think, if the scions and cuttings had been wrapped first in wax paper, then in wet burlap and then in old newspaper and wrapping paper.

I am awfully glad to get this material and thank you and Mr. Sugatake most heartily for your kindness in arranging for it and mailing it over.

You perhaps will be interested in knowing that the scions and cuttings, with a few samples of seed recently collected, are on their way to Washington today.

Please, when you have an opportunity, thank Mr. S. Nakatomi for me for the scions and cuttings he supplied.

Unless the weather over there has improved, I suggest that you come to Peiping and continue your "beaning" over here, for you couldn't have a better brand of weather than we are now enjoying, not even if it was made to your own order.

Glad to know the motion pictures came out o.k. I, like yourself, am not surprised at poor results with inside exposures. It takes lots of light or lots of time to make interiors, and for movies it is seldom that one can get enough of either or even both together.

I have not had time to answer Morrison's letters yet, will send them along as soon as I can get them answered.

The persimmon problem is no joke and is keeping me on the go early and late. We now have three charts and

Mr. W. J. H.

-2-

12-4-30.

Friday, December 5th, will have another. I am, however, sorry to say that no one of the four are perfect. There is trouble with the red and purple ink pens. Apparently they are at times over affectionate and in their embrace, as it were, interfere with each other's registered record.

We were out yesterday and I hope that I got them adjusted so that they will be working satisfactorily when we go out tomorrow to change the chart.

The following paragraph from Mr Pieter's letter of November 5th, received yesterday, will, I am sure, be of interest unless you are already acquainted with the facts.

"I do not know that there is any particular news here. We have, of course, sent a copy of your letter to Mr. Oakley and to Mrs. Musmann. I have not heard from Oakley for a couple of weeks, but I understand that the doctor has put him to bed for a while in order that he might add weight, and that the treatment has had good results."

I am quite distressed over this news, for to me it does not look good. However, I am hoping for the best.

I feel sure that you will be, as I was, shocked at the following, copied from Joe's letter of November 4th which reached me yesterday:

"You will perhaps be surprised to learn of the death of G. P. Bixford of San Francisco. While waiting at the San Francisco railway station for his son, he stepped in the path of a train and as I understand it, was instantly killed."

I am inclosing herewith a copy of my letter of December 2nd to Mr. Myerson concerning the shipment of plant material which went forward in parcel post packages numbers 25-P and 26-P, for your information.

I trust that you and the folks, as well as Mr. Guyetake, are all quite well and that your work is not only progressing to your entire satisfaction, but also that you are getting the information and pictures you want to round out your soybean research investigations in the Orient in good shape.

With best wishes for all to all, I remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.
Incl.

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
November 25, 1930.

P. H. Dorsett,
c/o Wagons-Lits Hotel,
Peking, China.

Dear Dorsett:

We are sending you by commercial parcel post to the above address cuttings of the following items:

1. Pear - Kouri or Beninashi (Red pear). (D&M #7486)
2. " Auri or Kamonashi (Duckbeak pear), (" 7484)
3. Apricot - Shinri. (D & M #7482)
4. " Dairibai. (" #7480)
5. " Bakuori. (" #7479)
6. " Daisankori. (D & M #7478).
7. Grape - Murasaki. (" #7485)
8. " Yenshin. (" #7488)
9. " Hakkeishin. (" #7487)
10. " Gyunai. (" #7481)
11. " Shidenso. (" #7483)

The above cuttings were obtained this morning from Mr. S. Nakatomi, Vice-Director of the Chinchou (Kinshu) Agricultural Exper. Sta. of the Kwangtung Government. The names (variety) were translated by Mr. Suyotake and each item labeled without and within so that identification would not be lost. Each one was wrapped in a damp cloth and then in wax paper which should be sufficient for carrying through for the two or three days to Peking where you have the proper material to send them safely on their longer journey.

We are still "beaning" and hope to be until we leave the shores of the Orient. The weather is not especially good at times for the work we want to do but I suppose we cannot have everything to suit our tastes.

In my last letter I forgot to state that all motion picture scenes came out good except the inside scenes and I did not have much hope for them.

Trusting that your persimmon work is coming along in fine shape, I am

Very truly yours,
(s) W. J. Morse.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
 Friday, December 5, 1930,
 Peiping, China.

We left the hotel at 9:10 this morning for the persimmon storage yard of Mr. Chi at Hsiang Tang, where we are getting continuous temperature records of the air and the persimmons in the open air winter storage beds on the ground.

It was a beautiful morning and we enjoyed the ride in the sunshine and bracing cold air. Today, as well as last Friday and Wednesday when we were out, we did not see any plowing and planting of wheat. On all of our previous trips we saw a great deal of activity in this connection, even though, to us, it appeared extremely late for the fall planting of wheat.

We arrived at the storage yard a little before eleven and were sadly disappointed when we opened up the trunk to see that our chart was no better than, if as good as, the one removed November 28, 1930.

After adjusting and setting the pens at noon last Wednesday, the red and purple pens recorded correctly until about 7:00 p.m. when the records coincide. They continue together until about seven o'clock Thursday morning, and from that date until today when we arrived, failed to record. However, the green ink pen has made a fine record throughout the seven day period.

We cleaned off the pen arms near the pen, emptied and cleaned the red pen and put on a new chart, setting the red ink pen at almost eleven o'clock (a.m.). We then visited a few other storage yards, found some interesting features and conditions, tried a few still and one run of 16 feet of

standard motion picture film with our little Sept camera.

Just before leaving the storage yard at about 2:00 p.m. we had a final look at the thermometer clock dial. All three pens were registering nicely and if this continues until 11:00 a.m. next Friday, December 12, 1930, we believe that we will have a perfect chart, and believe me, here is a fellow (Dorsett) who not only is trusting, but also praying that our next and all of the next charts will be o.k.

After getting our thermometer in shape for another week's run and while waiting for lunchtime before going on a visit to other storage yards to see and learn what we could about the open air storage and handling of persimmons, we received specific information along the following lines:

A "Lung Tuo" is a donkey saddle basket, consisting of two twig woven baskets fastened to two curved poles, so adjusted as to fit on a carrying frame on a donkey's back. The size of each basket inside measurement is at the bottom practically 8" wide and 21" long, at the top 14" wide and 26" long, it's depth inside is practically 24".

An average load of persimmons for a donkey naturally depends on the kind (variety) and the grade within the variety. For the Hsiang Tang region these are as follows:

1st Grade large or small Tanopan persimmons, 200 fruit in each basket, 400; 2nd grade, 225 persimmons in each basket, 450; 3rd grade, 250 persimmons in each basket, 500.

Lantern variety (a smaller persimmon).

1st grade, 400 persimmons in each basket, 800.

2nd grade, 450 persimmons in each basket, 900.

3rd grade, 500 persimmons in each basket, 1000.

F. H. Dorsett's Notes.
December 5, 1930 (cont. 2).

Camel load.

"Tuo Kuang" meaning camel baskets, consist of two, one on each side. Each measures inside 15" across 34" long and 18" to 20" deep. In this case as with that of the donkey the number of persimmons in a load depends on the variety and the grade. Of the large or Tamopan the load is as follows:

- 1st grade, 400 persimmons in each basket, 800.
- 2nd grade, 450 persimmons in each basket, 900.
- 3rd grade, 500 persimmons in each basket, 1000.

Lantern, a smaller variety:

- 1st grade, 800 persimmons in each basket, 1,600.
- 2nd grade, 900 persimmons in each basket, 1,800.
- 3rd grade, 1000 persimmons in each basket, 2,000.

A three mule cart load of Tamopan or large persimmons is as follows:

- 1st grade, 4,050 persimmons; 2nd and 3rd grades, 6,000 persimmons.

Lantern variety.

- 1st grade, 8,000 persimmons; 2nd and 3rd grades, 10,000 persimmons.

The above figures are for firm fruit from the tree in the early fall or from the storage bed, either firm or frozen.

The storage bed in the storage yard of Mr. Chi in which we have two bulbs of our recording thermometer planted, measures on the inside where the fruit is bedded, 10 feet wide by 54 feet long. There are 22 ridges and 21 furrows under

the bed. The fruit rests on about a 3" or 4" bed of kaoliang stems. On this the fruit is piled about 6" to 8" deep on the sides and something like 18" deep at the center.

The time for harvesting persimmons according to the Chinese calendar is at the "Shuang chiang" which means "first frost decent". With our American calendar it is reconed that this is about 40 days before December 1st.

They begin to put the persimmons in the beds when they begin picking. This practice continues until the picking is finished, which is the last of October or very early in November. This latter date is dangerous, for if persimmons are badly frosted on the trees, they will turn out badly and result in much loss.

Of this we saw unmistakable evidence today in the storage yard of Mr. Chu, at the village of Hsiang Tang where we went November 5th to try and make arrangements for getting permission to install our recording thermometer. (see pictures made in Mr. Chu's storage yard under that date.)

Mr. Chu was away the day we visited the yard and we did not get to see him. Mr. Liu talked with the man who appeared to be in charge but was not able to get much satisfaction from him, so we left and returned to Peiping without completing arrangements. On the way in Liu remarked that he did not like the attitude of the fellow.

When we returned to Hsiang Tang on Friday November 7th, Liu took us to the storage yard of Mr. Chi, about 1/4 of a mile from Mr. Chu's yard. We completed arrangements that day with Mr. Chi and installed the thermometer and also made a number of pictures.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
December 5, 1930. (cont. 3).

Whether Liu devised, or Fate played us a good trick, we do not know, but this we do know, that for us it perhaps is fortunate that we did not undertake the work in Mr. Chu's yard for our investigations would perhaps have resulted in total failure.

Today we again visited Mr. Chu's storage yard and were amazed at what we saw. Of the 1,000,000 persimmons it was reported that he had in storage, it is now estimated that fully 200,000 are in very bad condition. These persimmons, on November 5th, were valued at Mex. \$7.50 per 1000; Mr. Chu told us today that he is having difficulty in disposing of them for Mex. \$3.00 per 1000. We are unable to see how it is possible for him to dispose of them at any price. They are of a dirty brown color and almost too soft to handle commercially. They told us that the pucker principle, in place of coming out, had mixed all through the flesh and that they taste bad. We tried one and considered it just about as bad as one could well imagine. Mingled with the fruit piled in the beds, are icicles - yet, the fruit is not frozen.

We understand that the cause of this trouble is well-known, and that trouble was expected when the fruit was bedded down, but not to such an extent. The trouble is said to be the result of the fruit being frosted on the trees.

We are wondering if this trouble and consequent loss could have been averted if the frosted fruit could have been immediately frozen. As it is, the fruit which has been frosted, has lain in the beds and gone through a sweat and during the

defrosting, sweating and curing processes throughout the past month, has changed to a dark brown color throughout, and is practically worthless. As a result of this trouble, Mr. Chu stands to lose Mex. \$800.00 to 1,200.00 on this season's stored persimmons.

October 31st was the morning we awoke in Peiping and found the city under a mantle of snow. The mass of dirty brown fruit we saw today was out on the trees in that storm. We brought in four of these soft and badly browned fruit and tomorrow will try and photograph them, and if possible, will get prints colored as near to nature as is possible.

For lunch we had a couple of soft Tamopan persimmons from the bed in which we have two thermometer bulbs. They were of fine color and appearance. We were much surprised, however, to find frost all through the flesh. There was also frost on the outside of the fruit but with all this the fruit is still not hard frozen and the fruit that was either soft when bedded down or has ripened fully and become soft, is still soft, and the firm fruit is still firm, but not on account of freezing.

In all the observations thus far made, we have found that the first part of the persimmon to soften is that from the constriction to the blossom end, and that part to hold its color best and remain firm the longest is that portion from the constriction to the stem end of the fruit. We also find this portion of the fruit is last to lose its astringency.



Negative #46371. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Village of Hsiang Tang, some 25 miles north of Peiping. Loading persimmons in carts. A three-mule cart load is from 4,000 to 10,000 depending on variety and grade.



Negative #46372. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Village of Hsiang Tang, China. Loading persimmons from storage beds on the ground, into carts.



Negative #46373. Diospyros kaki. Village of Hsiang Tang, some 25 miles north of Peiping. Assorting and counting persimmons to be loaded into carts.

Negative #46374. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Village of Hsiang Tang, China. Showing a portion of a trunk of quite a large tree of the Lantern Variety, which has quite often been girdled. Note how stock has spread at the ground.





Negative #46375. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang, China. View showing a portion of the trunk of a different tree from the preceding picture. Note here again girdle marks and spreading stock at ground. This tree is also a Lantern variety.



Diospyros kaki. Negative #46376. Nearby of persimmons which are practically no good. They are brown outside and inside, due to freezing on the tree October 31st when a snow storm visited the region. These are in Mr. Chu's storage yard. He estimates that he has upwards of 20,000 like these.



Negative #46377. Diospyros
kaki. En route between
Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan.
Liu, our interpreter, and
auto driver selecting a few
persimmons to eat. These
are the Lantern persimmons.
They paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents Mex.
for two persimmons.

Negative #46378. Diospyros
kaki. In a wheat field along
the road between Hsiang Tang
and Tang Shan. A nearby picture
of Liu, our interpreter, on the
right and the auto driver on
the left apparently enjoying
the persimmons they are eat-
ing.





Negative #46379. Diospyros kaki. Along the road between Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan, China. Liu and the auto driver are really serious about these persimmons.



Negative #46380. Diospyros kaki. En route from the village of Hsiang Tang to Tang Shan, Chihli, China. Trying out some of the soft persimmons carried in by huxters, usually for local village sales.



Negative #46381. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Along the road from the village of Hsiang Tang to Tang Shan. The softer persimmons, which are usually marketed in nearby villages, are carried in baskets by men from the storage yards.



Negative #46382. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Along the road between Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan. Liu, our interpreter, is expounding the persimmon problem.



Negative #46383. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. En route from Hsiang Tang to Tang Shan. Peter Liu at extreme right and auto driver trying some of these soft persimmons which are carried in by men from the yards.



Negative #46384. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. En route from the persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang to Tang Shan, China. One of the basket carrying boys tried to get away, but the camera was too quick for him.



Negative #46385. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Along the road between Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan, China. Can you not guess that these persimmons are o.k.?



Negative #46386. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Along the road between Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan, China. View shows just a corner of our car, Mr. Liu, a little too nearby, then two of the huxter boys, then an array of baskets of fruit, and a huxter at the far end of the row by his basket.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, December 5, 1930.
En route Mukden-Dairen,
Manchuria.

We left Mukden on the 7:15 a.m. express for Hsiung Yao Cheng where we expected to spend a few hours at the S. M. Ry. Experiment Station. Dr. Ogata met us at the train and rode with us as far as Su Cha Tun, as he wanted us to look over and correct the legume section of a flora of Manchuria written by his assistant.

At several storage yards at railway stations between Mukden and Hsiung Yao Cheng, we observed kaoliang being unloaded from carts and placed in Osier bins. At only one station did we note soybeans.

We arrived at Hsiung Yao Cheng at 12:30 p.m. and went to the S. M. Ry. Experiment Station, where we met Mr. Hisatake, vice-director, and Mr. Kosana of the forestry division. Mr. Hisatake has charge of soybean investigations and formerly worked on this crop for several years at the Kung-chuling S. M. Ry. Experiment Station. He gave us much information about soybean production and varieties throughout North and South Manchuria. At the storage yards of this place we found large quantities of peanuts stored. We also found considerable amounts of peanuts at stations south from here at the storage yards.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, December 6, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today we got off parcel post package #27-P by commercial parcel post. We sent it in this way to gain time and also to remove any chance of loss of persimmon scions of the four varieties which Mr. Peter Liu got for us at Ku Tang near Hang Chow.

The next diplomatic pouch does not go until December 18th and we did not think it wise or advisable to hold these scions for that mail.

We also sent Dr. K. Nagai, Acting Director of the Okitsu Imperial Horticultural Experiment Station, at Okitsu, Japan, scions of #7489, Lantern persimmon and also of the four varieties from Hang Chow; namely, #7490, "Fire persimmon", 7491, "Square persimmon", 7492 "High foot persimmon" and 7493 "white barked persimmon".

We also sent a small amount of Trapa natans, #7495 and 7496 to Mr. W. B. Skvortzow at Harbin, Manchuria.

Went to Hartung Photo Shop to take some negatives for development and printing which we made December 5th when at Hsiang Tang, and en route home.

We also made a couple of nearby 5x7 pictures here in the room.



Negative #46387. Trapa natans. Peiping, Chihli, China.

A nearby view of whole and sectioned water nuts. To the left, a horned variety, on the right, one without horns.



Negative #46388. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China.

About one-quarter natural sized picture of sectioned and whole persimmons which without and within are of a dirty frosted apple-brown color, and extremely unattractive.

Their coloration and bad condition is due to the fact that the fruit was frosted on the trees October 31, when the Peiping region was visited by a snow storm. One man stands to lose on this account \$800 to 1,200 Mex.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
December 6 and 7, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

The entire days were spent in developing pack films, panoramas and motion films. All turned out fairly good and add to our stories of the soybean industry throughout Manchuria. The pictures are included under the dates taken and represent transportation (railroad and cart), storage scenes (quite different in Central and South Manchuria), inn scenes, and market scenes. Thus leaving but little to complete our picture (movie and still) of the Manchuria Soybean Industry.

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Peiping, China,
December 6, 1930.

Mr. B. W. Skvortzow,
76 Potchtovaya Street,
Harbin.

Dear Mr. Skvortzow:

I recall your deep interest in Trapa natans, and am forwarding to you to day, under separate cover, by mail, a small bag containing two types of these water nuts in which I think you will be interested.

Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, whom you will no doubt remember, brought up a large hornless Trapa natans from Chia Hsing enroute between Hang Chow and Shanghai while there last week looking after other matters for me.

I have never seen the hornless Trapa natans before, as I recall. I thought you would be interested in having some of these for trial and for your collection.

I am also sending some large horned Trapa natans which we secured in the market here in Peiping today. They were shipped in from Chiang Su Province. These are as large or larger, I think, than any I have previously seen.

The hornless Trapa natans bear my number 7495; the large horned ones, 7496.

I trust this material will reach you safely and will be of interest.

With best regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Expedition.

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Hiping, China,
December 6, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
c/o Yamato Hotel,
Dairen.

Dear Morse:

Just a note to tell you that we did not find in our files your itinerary for August. If you can supply us with the same we would like very much to have it at as early a date as possible as we have completed the August report with the exception of your itinerary and pink slip for the same account.

If you happen to have a supply of the pink slips please send us a few as we are entirely out of them.

I would also like to get your photographs up to the first of December if possible so that I can number up our negatives to that date.

We took off another chart yesterday but it, like the others, is not complete. We hope by next Friday to have a complete chart containing a good green, red and purple record.

My work appears to be increasing in place of decreasing.

I hope to have time in the next week to write you a longer letter.

With best wishes to all, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Expedition.

PHD/rd.

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Peiping, China,
December 6, 1930.

Dr. K. Nagai, Chief in Research,
Acting Director,
Imperial Horticultural Experiment Station,
Okitsu, Shizuoka-ken,
Japan.

Dear Doctor Nagai:

Your very kind and welcome letter of November 22nd reached me on December 2nd, and I was truly very glad to again hear from you. I sincerely trust that the recent severe earthquake in Japan, which according to the papers was especially severe in the Shizuoka Prefecture, did no serious damage at the Experiment Station at Okitsu.

You express a desire in your letter to obtain scions of Chinese persimmons other than the Tanopan. I am therefore forwarding you today, under separate cover by parcel post, scions of the following Chinese varieties of persimmons:

Diospyros kaki. #7489. "Lantern persimmon."
Scions collected in the village of Hsiang Tang some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. This is a medium sized persimmon about two inches thick and two and one-half to three inches in diameter. There is a constriction around the fruit near the upper extremity. The color of this fruit is a good persimmon reddish-yellow. It is quite an attractive fruit and is quite abundant in the Peiping market. The normal average weight of fruits of this persimmon is about 125 grammes; occasionally fruits weigh 150 grammes.

Diospyros kaki. #7490. "Fire persimmon".
Scions of this small fruited rather bright red persimmon were recently secured by Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, from Ku Tang near Hang Chow, Che Kiang Province, China. The fruit is really quite attractive in color but rather small. It measures about two inches in thickness and from two to two and one-half inches in diameter. One fruit which Mr. Liu brought up with him weighed 105 grammes. The outstanding feature of this small persimmon, as I see it, is its bright and attractive color.

Diospyros kaki. #7491. "Square persimmon".
Scions secured by Mr. Liu from Ku Tang near Hang Chow, Che Kiang Province, China. This is reported to be the most important variety grown in that region. The fruit is said to ripen in September. It is not quite of as good a color as the "Fire persimmon" but is very attractive. The fruit that we had measured two inches in thickness and almost three inches in diameter. It weighed 198 grammes. This, we believe, will make a good commercial variety.

Diospyros kaki. #7492. "High foot persimmon".
Scions secured by Mr. Liu from Ku Tang near Hang Chow, Che Kiang Province, China. This is a very fine looking fruit, larger even than the large Chinese Tamopan and almost as large as the Mikado persimmon in regard to which I had correspondence with you when I was in Japan. It is of a bright red color and perhaps somewhat more attractive than the Mikado persimmon. The fruit we had measured a little over two and one-half inches in thickness and three and one-half inches in diameter. It weighed 378 grammes. This impresses me as being a very fine fruit and I think if you are successful in growing trees from these scions that you will be pleased with the fruit.

Diospyros sp. (perhaps sinensis) #7493.
White bark persimmon. I feel quite sure that you will be very much interested in this white bark persimmon, scions of which were secured by our interpreter from Ku Tang near Hang Chow, Chi Kiang Province, China. This variety is one of the principal stocks used in that region upon which to graft commercial varieties. It is said to be well adapted to low and rather moist situations. Scions of this variety were sent to the States a good many years ago, about 1909 I believe, but we did not succeed in getting any of them to grow. The Department has been anxious ever since then to secure scions of this variety. Mr. Liu brought up with him two fruit of this persimmon, the average thickness of these fruit is almost two inches, the diameter a little over two and one-half inches. The average weight of these two fruit was 118 grammes. The fruit is of a dull, rather dirty yellow color. It is used to some extent as a fresh fruit in its native region but I understand is not very well liked. It occurs to me that this perhaps would make an excellent stock for your commercial varieties in some of the lower and more moist fruit regions of Japan.

I am very much pleased to note that you are in a position to supply us with scions of the varieties you have in your collection of which scions were not sent to us last year when we were in Tokyo. A change in our plans of operation will prevent me from returning to the States over land via Japan. I will, therefore be very

Dr. K. H.

-3-

12-6-30.

grately obliged if you will forward scions of such of the varieties as you have available at this time to me by parcel post addressed as follows: P. H. Dorsett, Wagons-Lits Hotel, Peiping, China.

I expect to be here in Peiping for several months yet but prefer to have the scions at as early a date as possible so that I can get them to Washington for propagation before it is too late in the spring.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Expedition.

PHD/rd.

Imperial Horticultural Experiment Station,
Okitsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan,
November 22, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
c/o American Legation,
Peiping, Chihli, China.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of 17, last month, with much astonishment and pleasure. You were severely ill at Dairen, but not are quite well and to go to your native land, United States after long staying in China. I heartily wish to see you here at Okitsu, if you are happily afforded to do so.

The budwood of Japanese persimmons, which we could not furnish you last time, may be sent to you - to Washington directly or to you, either as you will.

We have no Chinese persimmons other than Tamopan, which were presented by U. S. Department of Agriculture. We failed in grafting the scions of Tamopan you gave us last winter. We would be greatly obliged to you if you would kindly send us scions of other good Chinese persimmons.

Yours truly,

(s) K. Nagai,
Chief in Research,
Acting Director.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, December 7, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Rather cloudy most of the day, but not very cold.

Put in the morning weighing and measuring persimmons which we have had under observation (in some cases) since November 5, 1930.

It was time for tiffin when we finished with the persimmons. After tiffin we took the Graflex and colored motion picture cameras and some persimmons up on the city wall near the hotel and made a few pictures with each camera.

We tried pictures of the "Fire", "Square" and "White-barked" persimmons at close range, about three feet, and with the Graflex about as close as we could get.

We then tried a shot at a whole and a sectioned fruit each of the brown persimmons secured Friday at Hsiang Tang and good fruit, to try to show the difference in color.

After returning we completed our notes for yesterday and wrote up those for today.

We also opened up the fruits of the four different varieties of persimmons Liu brought back with him from Ku Tang, near Hang Chow.

The notes and data concerning the persimmons under observation will be found with tables, charts, etc., in the special report on persimmons.



Negative #46389. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. On top of the Tartar Wall around the city of Peiping. Left to right: "High foot", "Fire" and "white-barked" persimmons, whole and sectioned fruit.



Negative #46390. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Peiping, China. A nearby view of a whole and sectioned fruit of persimmons browned by frosting before picked & bedded down, and a good whole and sectioned fruit to the right.

Diospyros sp. Probably *sinensis*

Pi-ping, Chihli, China

Sunday Dec. 7-11/30

Cross section of
one of the fruits of the

two Peter Lin secured in

the Hangchow region. Village of Ku Ling near
Hang Chow, Chi Kiang Province - Some of
the "white bark" specimens are under 7493.

There is 4 seed in this fruit, all like tracing
Fish is of a dirty yellowish brown. Sweet
juicy a little coarse. The fruit has a very
pungent and rather strong and unpleasant
odor. Fruit over ripe and difficult to work
with. In general consider greatly ~~desirable~~
good. No astringency. Seed numbered
7496. Caliper of seed $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick $\frac{10}{16}$ " wide and
 $\frac{1}{16}$ " long. 2- $\frac{4}{16}$ " thick, $\frac{1}{16}$ " broad and $\frac{1}{16}$ " long no 3
 $\frac{4}{16}$ " thick $\frac{1}{16}$ " broad and $\frac{1}{16}$ " long no 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick $\frac{1}{16}$ "
broad and $\frac{1}{16}$ " long

Fruit No. Wright 108

Gramine today -

Perpendicular

Section of fruit

This fruit contained

3 seed. we numbered

Seed. these 5-6 and 7 so that they
they can be planted and kept separate
 from the 4 from the other fruit. if
 there is any reason for doing so -

Seed 5 is $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick, $\frac{9}{16}$ " wide and $\frac{11}{16}$ " long" 6 " $\frac{7}{16}$ " " $\frac{7}{16}$ " " " $\frac{14}{16}$ " "" 7 " $\frac{7}{16}$ " " $\frac{7}{16}$ " " " $\frac{13}{16}$ " "

The fruit is about the same as
 No. 1. in general appearance quality
 etc. The external color of fruit is a rather
 dull yellowish brown, with smattering
 of black scattered about over the
 skin, more abundant at base
 and blossom end.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, December 8, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today has been fairly clear and quite pleasant.

We have put in practically the entire day getting our November account in the rough.

Account making days are always more or less strenuous days for me. There are always so many things one meets up with over here in the Orient that we do not have to contend with in the States. However, it will soon be off now and we will have about a month's peace before having to tackle another one.

After lunch we went to the Hartung Photo Shop to see about some of our pictures and also to see if they could make a few autochroms for us. We would like to show the difference in color between the ordinary commercial persimmons as they come from the storage beds and those that were frozen on the trees on October 31, when Peiping and vicinity was visited with a snow storm.

The persimmons picked and bedded down after that storm have turned a dull dirty frosted-apple brown, both outside and inside, and we would like to show this difference up in some way that will give us as near as possible the true colors.

Mrs. Hartung promised to let us know about this between now and Friday when we again go out to the storage yard so that if necessary we can bring in a supply of both kinds of fruit.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
December 8, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

In the morning wrote up seed samples collected on recent trip in North and Central Manchuria. Phoned the Military Police Department for a man to go with us to take some movie pictures at the S. M. Ry. storage yards and wharves.

After lunch we stopped at the Police Department and were assigned a Secret Service man to accompany us. When we arrived at the storage yards we found great activity at the bean cake warehouses. The warehouses are being filled up and there is also much cake being exported.

We had the first trouble with the DeVry movie and could only take snap shots of soybean transportation scenes. It was found that the trouble lay with the new film and spool and not with the camera. The spool was not uniform in width so after winding on our Eastman spool, no trouble was experienced.



Negative #46391. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies unloading soybean oil cakes at oil cake storage
house in S. M. Ry. Storage Yards. Cakes have just been
brought from oil mills.



Negative #46392. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies carrying oil cakes into warehouse from wagons.
View shows inside of warehouse.



Negative #46393. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Close-up view of stacks of soybean oil cakes in oil cake warehouse.



Negative #46394. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Coolies loading soybean oil cakes on a flat car from the oil cake storage warehouse.



Negative #46395. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies loading oil cakes on flat cars which are shifted
to wharves for export.



Negative #46396. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Close-up view of flat car loaded with soybean oil cakes
at oil cake warehouse.



negative # 46397. Soya meal. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
 Loading soybean oil cakes on flat car at oil cake storage warehouse.

6731



negative # 46398. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
View showing train load of sacks of soybeans on the left and
flat cars of oil cakes on ~~left~~ right.



6733

negative # 46399. Soya max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Train of cars of soybeans in storage yard of S. M. Ry. Beans are being
shifted from warehouses to wharves for export.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
Tuesday, December 9, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today for a time, it looked like snow, but later it cleared and we had a very nice day.

We got our November account ready to take over to the Legation to be attested. This we hope to do tomorrow.

Put in a good part of the day numbering negatives and jackets for the September report. We would have liked to have numbered right on up to December first, and could have done so if Mr. Morse's pictures for those two months were here. We are looking for them on any mail.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, December 9, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We called at the Military Police Department and were assigned the same man who went with us yesterday. Rather fortunately we found better scenes of soybean transportation and storage than on yesterday. Scenes were taken about the bean cake storage houses and then we went to the wharves. We found several Japanese and European boats being loaded with beans and bean cakes. Inquiries at the oil wharf at various times indicate that very little soybean oil is being exported.

Today we had no trouble with the motion camera and secured a number of excellent scenes. Returning to the office, motion films and others were developed, all giving good results. The Military Police advised they would like to have a list of the motion picture scenes taken in Dairen

with number of feet for each scene and the date on which taken. They would also like a list of all other pictures taken in the fortified zone since we began taking pictures and the number and dates. (Wish they had waited until I returned to U.S.)



Negative #46400. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Train of flat cars loaded with bean cakes along siding by
oil cake storage house.



Negative #46401. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Train pulling out of siding by oil cake warehouse with flat
cars loaded with bean cakes.



Negative #46402. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view of coolies unloading oil cakes from flat
cars.



Negative #46403. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies unloading soybean oil cakes from flat cars.



Negative #46404. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Coolies unloading soybean oil cake from flat cars and stacking on wharf.



Negative #46405. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Coolies unloading soybean oil cakes from flat cars in S. M. Ry. Yards.



Negative #46406. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies unloading oil cakes from flat cars and piling on wharf.



Negative #46407. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies stacking soybean oil cakes at Dairen Wharf.



Negative #46408. Sola max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Coolies stacking soybean oil cakes at Dairen Wharf.



Negative #46409. Sola max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view along wharf showing the loading of a freighter
with soybean oil cakes.



Negative #46410. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading soybean oil cakes on freighter for export.



Negative #46411. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Close-up view of loading a freighter with soybean oil
cakes.



Negative #46412. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Stacking bags of soybeans on wharf.



Negative #46413. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.

Close-up view of coolies carrying bags of soybeans to freighter.



Negative #46414. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
General view along wharf showing loading of freighters
with beans and bean cakes.



Negative #46415. Soja max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading bags of soybeans on freighters for export.



Negative #46416. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading a freighter with bags of soybeans for export.



Negative #46417. Soia max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Loading a freighter with bags of soybeans for export.

1129



negative # 46418. soja max. soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
unloading soybean oil cakes from flat cars and stacking on
wharf for export.



negative # 46419. Soya max. Soybean. Dairen, Manchuria.
Unloading soybean oil cakes from flat cars and stacking
on wharf for export.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, December 10, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked on the quarterly report and answered a number of official letters today.

Doctor Yamei Kin called and brought with her, for us to try, a small jar of native peaches which she canned the past season.

We also worked on our albums of pictures, writing in legends.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, December 10, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We wrote up seed samples and other material for shipment, and packed parcel packages Nos. 232, 233 and 234. These were sent late in the day to Mr. Ryerson by commercial parcel post.

After lunch visited Mr. Saito and Prof. Matsushima of the S. M. Ry. Agriculture Bureau. Mr. Saito recently returned from a several weeks' trip in Japan investigating the use of soybean oil cake and gave us some very interesting data and information on a product that we secured little information (other than for fertilizer) while we were in Japan.

The imports of Manchurian bean cake are gradually increasing in Japan. The use of the cake as a feed for cattle, poultry and hogs has increased to a very considerable extent as well as the use for fertilizing purposes. New uses for the oil cake are in the manufacture of certain brands of soy sauce and miso.

Many Japanese experiment stations with animal husbandry divisions have been using bean cake in feeding experiments with cattle, hogs and poultry, especially the latter two. Several private animal concerns have been using bean cake in their feeding rations and have experiments going on for the use of increased amounts of bean cake in the rations. This is especially true of hog and poultry farms.

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Peiping, China,
December 10, 1930.

Mr. T. D. Payne,
Yungchang,
Yunnan Province.

Dear Sir:

A short time ago Mr. Paul C. Hyhus, Agricultural Commissioner, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Shanghai, China, sent me a copy of your most interesting letter under date of July 30, 1930, addressed to him.

My son and I were in China in 1924-26 exploring for plants and Mr. W. J. Morse and I spent almost all of 1929 and three months of 1930 exploring in Japan. Mr. Morse is at present in Dairen, Manchuria, completing his research work with soybeans in that region. I have been working in the vicinity of Peiping since about August 1st of this year.

Mr. Hyhus knowing of our activities felt sure that I would be interested in your interest in new plants and your kind offer to cooperate in securing seed from your region for our Department, and he was correct.

With the foregoing introduction, I trust that we may be mutually helpful to each other. No doubt there are plants at home, especially vegetables and field crops, of which you may like to get small quantities of seed for trial in connection with your work in Yunnan. I feel confident that you will find rare and interesting new plants in your travels about Yungchang and the upper Salween River region, in addition to those noted in your letter of the above date to Mr. Hyhus, of which the workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. will be delighted to receive small quantities of seed for trial.

I am therefore inclosing herewith 25 small seed bags for small amounts of seed of any interesting plants, cultivated or wild, which are new and interesting and which you believe may be of interest for trial in America.

We are especially interested in soybeans and other leguminous plants. Also in new, rare and interesting vegetables, native berries of any kind, ornamental shrubs, plants and vines, and in nut bearing and forest trees of all kinds.

Please get for us, at your convenience, for trial, a small quantity of the large egg-shaped white bean you mention in your letter, also seed of the hardy variety of "Paint Tree".

It will be of great help, interest and assistance to the Department officials at Washington, if you will give us in a letter or with each separate seed sample, the Chinese and local name of the plant. Also, if practicable something of the plant's natural habitat and its use or uses.

I am leaving the Orient in March for America, but will be greatly obliged if you will be kind enough to send such seed samples as you may be able to secure from time to time addressed as follows:

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

In case you desire small quantities of seed of American plants for trial here in the Orient, please, when writing to Mr. Ryerson, make your wants known. I am sure that you will find him ready and willing to do what he can to comply with your requests.

I am inclosing a few Department shipping tags for attaching to any parcel post packages you want to send in to the Department.

Assuring you of my personal appreciation for whatever you are in a position to do to assist us in the introduction to America of seed of new, rare and interesting Chinese plants for trial, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.
Incls.

P.S. If you will advise Mr. Ryerson of the expense you may incur incident to the shipment of parcel post packages of seed, I feel quite sure that he will arrange to remit the amount to you.

P. H. D.

C O P Y

Yungchang, Yunnan,
July 30, 1930.

Mr. Paul O. Nyhus,
U. S. Dept of Agriculture,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Nyhus:

Thank you for your kind letter of June 4th, and for the opportunity to help in a small way the work you are doing in the matter of study of crop conditions in China.

I have filled out the form as best I can. Please find it enclosed. It may interest you to know that we hope soon to open a station on the upper Salween river at a point some two or three hundred miles north of Yungchang. The people there are a Tibetan-Burman tribe called the Black Lisu. I have visited the district and find that there are many plants there that are new and strange to me. If your department would like to get seeds from that district I would be glad to cooperate with you when once we get settled into a house there. I noticed a native up there with some egg shaped beans twice the size of a good sized Chinese bean and almost pure white. There is also a very hardy variety of "Paint Tree" found there, the seeds of which are very plentiful.

As the district is not occupied by the Chinese as settlers there are no markets, consequently we shall have to raise our own vegetables. Was wondering if I could procure from your department some simple literature on home gardening, etc. If so could you give me information on how to procure same?

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) T. D. Payne.

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Peiping, China,
December 10, 1930.

Mr. Paul O. Nyhus,
Agricultural Commissioner,
U. S. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Nyhus:

I wish to beg your pardon for not acknowledging your good letter of November 15th before now, but I have been so awfully busy making observations on the curing and open air winter storage of persimmons, that I have scarcely had time to breathe, let alone write.

It was very thoughtful and kind of you to inclose a copy of Mr. T. D. Payne's letter under date of July 30th, addressed to you, for my information.

You are correct, I am very much interested in Mr. Payne's letter and am greatly pleased at the opportunity to perhaps get seed of new, rare and interesting plants from the Yunan and upper Salween River region.

I am writing to Mr. Payne and telling him of your sending me a copy of his letter under date of July 30th, and am sending him a few small seed bags and addressed mailing cards. I am also advising him of my interest in getting small quantities of seed of interesting new crop plants, berries, shrubs and forest trees, and will greatly appreciate whatever he can do to help us out with such material from that region as he may be able to supply for trial in America.

If you intend to visit Peiping within the near future, December or January, please let me know, for if you are interested, I would very much like to have you go with us to the village of Hsiang Tang in the foothills some 25 miles or so to the north of Peiping, to see the winter storage of persimmons in beds on the ground, in the open. I feel sure that you would enjoy seeing this most unique and interesting Chinese practice.

Again thanking you for your kindness, and wishing
you a Merry Christmas and Happy and Prosperous New Year,
I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Shanghai, China,
November 15, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Wagons-lits, Hotel,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

In connection with some information which I have collected from mission stations throughout China on cropping systems a reply was received from a Mr. T. D. Payne at Yungchang, Yunan Province. A copy of the letter is enclosed and is self-explanatory.

It occurred to me that possibly you might be interested in assistance which Mr. Payne might be able to render you so I concluded to write you and to enclose his letter.

Trusting that you are continuing to gain in health, and with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(s) Paul O. Nyhus,
Agricultural Commissioner.

PON:s

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bureau of Agricultural Extension

For the purpose of disseminating information and knowledge among the people of the United States, the Bureau of Agricultural Extension is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for the dissemination of information in its respective field.

These divisions are:

1. Division of Extension Education
2. Division of Extension Administration

3. Division of Extension Research

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Peiping, China,
December 10, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist,
In Charge Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

On December 6th we forwarded to you, by commercial parcel post, package #27-P containing scions of persimmons. The following more or less detailed notes concerning this material might be of interest and value to you and others at Washington who have to handle this material when it is received.

You will perhaps recall that a good many years ago, about 1909 I think, Mr. Meyer sent in scions of the white bark persimmon used on low land in the Hang Chow region as a stock for commercial varieties. We failed to get this material to grow and since then have been endeavoring to get seed or scions. The latter part of November I sent Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, to Hang Chow to see if he could locate this white bark persimmon and secure seed or scions.

I am pleased to advise on this occasion, that when Mr. Liu returned he brought with him not only scions of the white bark persimmon and a couple of fruit, but also scions of three other varieties of persimmons with a sample of fruit each which are grown commercially in that region.

Diospyros kaki. #7489. Scions of Lantern Persimmon, the Chinese name of which is "Teng Lung Shih Tzu". This is one of the two principal varieties of persimmons grown in the Peiping region. It is considerably smaller than the large Grind-stone or Tapanan persimmon and sells on the market for considerable less money. It is, however, a very good appearing and nice small persimmon. It is quite possible that we have this variety in our collection at Chico, but I do not recall it under the above name. I thought it well to send in scions.

#7490. Fire persimmon, Chinese name "Huo Shih". Mr. Liu

secured sections of this small persimmon at Ku Tang near Hang Chow, Che Kiang Province, China. This is the second most important variety grown in that region. It is of a bright reddish color, small, about two inches in diameter, but very attractive. The fruit Mr. Liu brought up with him was over-ripe so we are not in a position to tell you anything regarding its quality, but it is reported to be good. We secured one seed out of this fruit which is included under #7596 and the seed itself is marked #8. If it is thought advisable to grow this seed separately it can be given a number at Washington. Personally I think this advisable as it comes from a region where there are four commercial varieties, it may prove to be a hybrid and give us something really worth while.

#7491. Square persimmon, Chinese name "Tang Shin". This is a fine large persimmon of a reddish color and of especially good appearance. It is the variety most extensively grown in that region. It is really a fine persimmon, a smooth skinned variety with no constriction. The fruit we had was almost three inches in diameter, and seedless. This may make a good commercial variety in the States.

#7492. High foot persimmon, Chinese name "Kao Chiao Shin". This variety is third in importance in the Hang Chow region. It is one of the largest persimmons we have seen, larger even than the Tanopan. It is smooth skinned, without constriction and is seedless. It is of a reddish ~~brown~~ color and very fine in appearance. The fruit we had measured nearly three inches in thickness and about three and one-half inches in diameter, and weighed 378 grams. We think this persimmon is well worth cultivation.

#7493. White bark persimmon, Chinese name "Pai Pi Shin". This may possibly be D. sinensis. It is fourth in importance in fruit production and use in the Hang Chow region. The two fruit Mr. Liu brought up with him were of a rather dull dirty yellowish brown color mottled more or less at the blossom and base ends with black. The fruits measured nearly two inches in thickness and about the same in diameter. They had a rather peculiar flavor and a strong peculiar odor not easily described. We were surprised at the size of the fruit owing to the fact that we understood it was a stock variety. Mr. Liu was not able to get a quantity of seed as the season was well passed. The persimmon growers in that region do not plant seed for stock but go to the mountain side and dig up the wild plants. The two fruits which Mr. Liu brought up with him contained seven seeds, these will go forward in our next shipment under #7596, each seed is numbered and each seed is calipered. This date you will find on our inventory card.

I do not know if it is necessary to grow each seed

Mr. H. A. R.

-3-

12-10-30.

separately. There might, however, be a good reason for growing the seed from each fruit separately and if this is thought advisable the numbers on the seed will enable you to do this.

The weather in Peiping has been and is still very fine. Our work is progressing very well and we are really finding more to do than we can find the time to devote to it.

I have been promised scions of some 40 or 50 varieties of persimmons from the experiment station at Okitsu, Japan, and have very good reasons to expect that they will be sent to us here in Peiping sometime during this or early next month. I suggest that in case Mr. Cunning does not have an abundance of persimmon stock at Bell that steps be immediately taken to secure it so that it will be on hand and ready when the scions we are expecting to get from Japan reach Washington.

Trusting that the above noted shipment reaches you in good condition and that you will be able to propagate plants from scions of each of the varieties sent, I remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

KIKKIK

Peiping, China,
December 10, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I am inclosing, herewith, my account for the period November 1 to 30 inclusive, and trust that you will find it in shape to pass on to the Accounting Office.

I was deeply grieved to learn, from your welcome letter of November 4th which reached us on December 2, of the horrible accident which resulted in the death of my dear old friend, Mr. C. W. Rixford.

The old gentleman was at the dock to see us sail for the Orient in 1924 and was there to receive and welcome us back in 1927. He was there again on March 1, 1929, to say goodbye and wish Morse and family, Ruth and me a safe and pleasant voyage. Naturally I have not thought of anything but that he would be one of, if not the first, friendly smiling face to greet us when we get back from this trip, perhaps sometime in April of 1931, and my disappointment and sorrow will be there at not seeing him as it is now after learning that he has gone.

It surely was a freak misfortune that a hale and hearty old gentleman like Mr. Rixford, well thought of and beloved by all who know him, should have been killed as he was.

Many, many thanks for your kindness in writing me about his sad ending.

Suppose that in due course of time we will have a letter from Mr. Ryerson. No doubt he will need quite a little time to get in touch with all that has happened and gone on in the Office since he left last spring.

I owe Doctor Fairchild a letter and just as soon as I can get a breathing spell, I will try and write to him.

Hellie writes that Doctor Galloway may not go to Florida this winter. I think that he is taking long

chances to remain in Washington. I prefer taking my chances over here.

We are planning to leave here next Saturday for Kalgen where we will be for a few days chasing down and if possible capturing a number of legumes and, if possible, seed of other interesting plant material.

We have our three bulb clock thermometer installed in a persimmon winter storage yard in Hsiang Tang, some 25 miles to the north of Peiping, and go out every Friday, rain, snow, sleet or shine.

We have taken off four charts none of which are perfect, but all interesting and of considerable value. We hope to get a good one this Friday. Golly, but how I do wish that Tommy was here with us.

Keep a stiff upper lip and an eye on the Dorsett and Morse Oriental Agricultural Expedition, for we sure are going to have something to show the boys when we come in that is worth looking at, or I will miss my guess.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and yours and to all in the Office.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.
Incl.

Washington, D. C.,
November 4, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% American Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

You will perhaps be surprised to learn of the death of G. F. Rixford of San Francisco. While waiting at the San Francisco Railroad station for his son, he stepped in the path of a train and as I understand it, was instantly killed. No doubt Mr. Rixford's hearing has been getting a little defective of late and apparently he did not hear the train approaching. I believe he was ninety-two years old, and the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him was with yourself here in Washington which was about three years ago.

Mr. Ryerson has returned from his trip and Mr. Fairchild also arrived in the office yesterday morning. I do not know how long Mr. Fairchild will remain with us, but expect at least for a week or ten days. He is a little bit thinner than usual, but looks well and apparently feels well and is as enthusiastic as ever.

Mr. Westover is due to arrive in New York on November 7.

Everyone here joins in sending you and Ruth best wishes for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

With bestwishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM:d

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, December 11, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Packed and got parcel post package #28-P ready to deliver to the American Legation Saturday the 13th to go forward in the diplomatic pouch leaving Peiping on December 18th en route to America.

We also answered official correspondence and wrote up some pictures recently made.

We tried the canned peaches brought to us yesterday by Dr. Yamei Kin. They showed practically no yellow, were quite soft (not firm like American peaches) but tasted very good and were of fairly good quality.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, December 11, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We called at the Manshu Nosen Shokai as we had been advised by Mr. Ohara, the manager, that the kudzu seed we ordered early in the summer had arrived. Five pounds had been collected in the mountain region of the Kwangtung Leased Territory and is therefore Manchurian seed. Twenty pounds had been collected in the mountain region of Northeastern Chosen (Korea) above Tansen. This seed was sold us in ten pound lots at the rate of U. S. Gold \$.55 per pound. In the United States seedsmen sell kudzu seed anywhere from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per pound. Mr. Ohara advised that as yet he had not received all of the seed and plant material to fill the order left by Mr. Dorsett in July. This material will probably come in after the holidays so that he will ship it to Mr. Dorsett at Peking the latter part of January.

In the afternoon, Mr. Yoshida, manager of the Mitsubishi Oil Mills, called and brought us two soybean oil cakes of the round type - one trimmed and one untrimmed. Mr. Yoshida gave us some rather valuable information on the soybean, soybean oil and oil cake situation in Manchuria. The Mitsubishi Co. ships oil meal and special dried oil cake (13 per cent moisture) to the United States averaging about 500 tons of meal and cake per month.

Since the U. S. tariff went in effect in 1930, most of the oil mills are adding 5 per cent corn or kaoliang meal to the soybean meal which then goes as a mixed feed. The tariff on mixed feeds is \$3. per ton whereas the tariff on soybean oil cake or meal is \$6. per ton.

Contrary to information in old publications on Manchurian soybeans, Dairen oil mills now consider the beans from South Manchuria superior to North Manchurian beans for the production of oil. The Kingan variety grown in the Kaiyuan district is considered the best oil variety. Even the native Manchurian varieties grown in the Kaiyuan district are considered superior to North Manchurian varieties.

XXXXXX

Kiping, China,
December 11, 1930.

Dr. David Fairchild,
4013 Douglas St.,
Coconut Grove,
Florida.

Dear Doctor Fairchild:

I have let up from the regular every-day grind for a few minutes, not only to let you know that your two good letters, dated October 6th and 14th, have been received and enjoyed immensely, but also to give you the good news about the Chinese white bark persimmon sent in by Meyer about 1909, as I remember.

Well, I want to say here, so as not to keep you in suspense, that our dear old friend Meyer's observations about this white bark persimmon have been verified. I regret to say, however, not by myself, but by Mr. Peter Liu, our interpreter, but before returning home I hope to have the very great pleasure of personally verifying the observations of both Meyer and Liu. I also hope to get pictures in the orchard where Meyer made his pictures. Now I will proceed to tell you the story so that you may know how it happened.

While in Dalren and shortly after getting out of the hospital, I wrote in to Mr. Ryerson and outlined a program of work which I considered important, and if approved would have kept me in the Orient for another year. The outline included my visiting Hang Chow for the purpose of locating the white bark persimmon and getting seed, if possible.

To make a long story short, my suggestions were not approved and I really gave up hope of ever having the pleasure of verifying Meyer's observation or determining that he had not correctly observed.

On November 15th when I received your letter of October 14th in which you again brought up the subject and showed your usual keen interest in such matters (a trait which, from my experience, appears almost if not quite lacking, or at least not apparent in those now directing the affairs of the Office), and your real disappointment at my not getting seeds or scions of this white bark persimmon, I set my teeth and determined to do something about it.

I was up to my ears in work here which I could not very well leave, besides I hardly felt equal to making a hurried trip from Peiping to Hang Chow and furthermore I, as is the case with us all, had to consider the financial end of the proposition. From the above you can readily see that Borsett was out of the going, but not out of doing the next best thing, which I did, and I am sure that you will be delighted to learn that the effort resulted in success even if it was not all that I hoped for.

On November 24th Mr. Peter Liu, our Chinese interpreter, left Peiping for Hang Chow with instructions to locate there or in that vicinity trees of the white bark persimmon, and to get, if possible, 25 or more pounds of seed and also scions. In case no seed could be obtained, I told him to bring back scions and to make contacts with one or more people there so that we can get a supply of seed later.

Mr. Liu returned on December 4th with two fruit and a nice lot of scions of the white bark persimmon. The scions, under #7493, with those of the "Fire", "Square" and "High Foot" persimmons, which he also secured, are now on their way to Washington.

The two fruit of the white bark persimmon are of a rather dirty brownish yellow color, with blotches of black most abundant at the stem and blossom ends. They measured almost two inches deep and two and one-quarter to two and one-half inches in diameter. This persimmon is never grafted but is grown as a seedling to a considerable extent for its fruit. In commercial importance as a fresh fruit it stands fourth. From one fruit we got four nice seed and three from the other. These will go forward under #7596 in the diplomatic pouch leaving here Thursday, December 18, 1930, for Washington.

The scions and fruit came from a persimmon grower in Ku Tang. Seedlings of the white bark persimmon are largely used for stock in the Hang Chow region on which to graft commercial varieties.

Growers do not grow seedlings but go to the mountains and dig up small seedling trees and plant them in their orchards; in the second year they are grafted. This variety is the latest of the four above named to ripen its fruit; that is, during late September. This perhaps may account for its being a fruit of some commercial importance.

The flesh of the white bark persimmon is a rather deep yellowish brown with a sweet but rather peculiar

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flavor, not wholly good or bad. The fruit also has a rather peculiar strong odor, perhaps an accentuated persimmon odor.

We plan to get down to Shanghai in time to go over to Hang Chow and spend a little time there getting information and if possible pictures before sailing for home. We also hope to arrange with some persimmon grower to collect for us next season 25 to 50 pounds of seed of the white bark persimmon. We will arrange for them to send the seed to Peter Liu who in turn can pack it in parcel post packages and turn it over to the U. S. Legation to include in the diplomatic pouch for Washington.

The results accomplished, as noted above, are the direct results of your interest, enthusiasm and ability to interest and enthuse others. It is too bad that you are out of the game, as it were, for you are surely and sorely needed.

On November 7th Morse and I installed a three-bulb clock recording thermometer in one of the open air winter storage beds of persimmons in the storage yard of Mr. Chu Li Chi, at the village of Hsiang Tang, in the foot-hills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. We have one bulb in the air, one on top of the two bottom layers of fruit and the other about six or eight feet from it and near the top below two layers of fruit. The bulb in the upper part of the bed is about eight feet above the lower bulb.

We have, thus far, taken off four charts. I regret to say, however, that no one of them is perfect, but they are both interesting and valuable. We hope when we go out Friday the 12th, that we will have a chart which is perfect.

The bed in which we have the two thermometers installed contains about 50,000 persimmons and will carry through to sometime in March or until sold out, depending on the weather conditions.

Did you know that they have here in Peiping (in the Chinese City) a number of places where they have one or more six or eight container kilns for the hot water treatment of persimmons to remove their astringency? These are in operation from about October 15th to November 20th. After November 20th the astringency is removed from the fruit in the storage beds through nature's method of ripening and freezing.

In the hot water method of curing the fruit, the persimmons remain in the hot water about 18 hours. The earlier the season and greener the fruit, the more often

the firing of the kiln (3 times during the night), and the warmer the water.

On November 11th we took hourly temperature readings of two containers of persimmons in a six container kiln from 3 P.M., with an outside temperature of plus 2° Centigrade, until 7:15 A.M. the morning of the 12th. At this time the outside temperature was -4° Centigrade. The temperature of the water and fruit in the containers stood at plus 14° Centigrade at 3:00 P.M. and at 7:15 A.M. stood at plus 22° C. The average temperature of the containers for the period noted above was plus 16.6° C. The kiln was fired twice during the night for about one hour each time, first at 7 to 8 P.M. and next between 4 and 5 A.M.

The seasonal capacity of a six container kiln (from about September 15 to November 15, two months) is 260,000 persimmons, somewhat more or less depending on conditions.

We surely wish that you were here to see this Chinese persimmon proposition and help us in making observations and getting information, but enough of this before you tire.

Now that I have somewhat relieved my mind on the Oriental persimmon problem, I will try to answer your good letters.

You really are at the task of writing a history of plant introduction! Well, that is the best piece of news that I have heard for a long, long time.

"Exploring for Plants" surely is a wonder. Mr. Curt C. Pflieger, in a recent letter, said "It is delightful reading". He further stated that he sent you a copy to sign so that he might have your autograph in the book.

I am delighted to know that you, and not some one else, is to write the history of plant introduction. It is a most fascinating and interesting subject, and you really are the only one competent and in a position to do the subject justice.

Of course Mrs. Fairchild will help you in this effort as she did in "Exploring for Plants", and I really think you not only need, but must have her cooperation and personal assistance.

It is fine that you and Mrs. Fairchild have had so many complimentary letters on your maiden effort and requests for more. That is a mighty good sign and I am de-

lighted that you are replying to the requests.

Yes, I received my copy of "Exploring for Plants" and also your most appreciated note concerning it. I hope that you received my letter acknowledging its receipt and thanking you for your kindness in remembering me with a copy. Ruth and I revelled in its reading and we too join the many others who have read the book in asking you for more like it.

The Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, the men of its staff and those who have come and gone, the plant introduction gardens at Chico, Bellingham, Ames and Brooksville, Miami, Buena Vista, Chapman Field and Savannah, Yarrow and Bell, where you and I have tramped, worked, planned and dreamed, are actualities, crowded full to over-flowing with reminiscence of good and bad, hopes, pleasures and fears, expectancies, successes and failures; all bear witness to the fitness of its conceiver and for more than a quarter of a century leader, and also to the present greatness of the work.

My dear good friend, in answer to your question, "What is the program from now on --", I can frankly say that I have not considered, and really do not know. I can with truth say, however, that my one impelling thought, desire and ambition is to honestly and faithfully serve to the end of my active association with it and even unto the end, the work you conceived, organized and did so well. This, and its expansion to even greater national service is my life and my all. Its accomplishment is the goal for which you, I and others have for more than a quarter of a century been striving. It was this and the little which I may be able to do in cooperation with you and others which will eventually assure the attainment of this goal, which pulled me through my recent illness in Dairen. Otherwise, why should I not have passed on, maybe to other fields of exploration?

It is awfully nice and kind of you and Mrs. Fairchild to write "Why not look forward to Coconut Grove for your residence and association with the two Fairchildren", and I know not what to say other than "Almost thou persuadest me".

It makes me feel a little queer and almost sad to have you ask, "If there is anything about "Exploring for Plants" which has offended you --". How could anything offending flow from the pen of two such good true friends? I hope that you and Mrs. Fairchild will dismiss from your mind such a thought for there is no foundation for such in a single word of your wonderful book. On the contrary, Jim and I are both honored even to a greater degree, I fear, than is deserved.

Yes, I too am glad that we will soon be returning home, and yet I will not leave the Orient without regrets and somewhat of a feeling of disappointment at not being able to round out the persimmon problem of North Central China as I would have liked. If Tommy could only have joined us this winter and assisted in the investigations as was practically decided on before the Expedition left Washington in the spring of 1929, things might be different. I am, however, living in hopes that our work this winter with the persimmon may be the means of Tommy or someone else as capable, being sent to Peking next fall to devote their entire time to the scientific investigation of this problem.

This letter is fast becoming in pages what my yard long one was in yards, but be that as it may, I cannot refrain from telling you of a strange phenomena which came to our attention Friday, December 5th. Have you considered possible, or even imagined, that mature persimmons on the tree could be injured by frost? I had not dreamed of such a thing, but even so, it is true.

On the 5th of October, we visited a storage yard in the village of Hsiang Tang and saw a million or more persimmons, all of a beautiful color, mostly the Fanoan variety, piled in beds on the ground in the open. Of course, we got some pictures.

Friday, December 5th, we visited the same storage yard and were amazed to find the persimmons in a number of beds of a dark dirty frosted apple brown color. The flesh was as bad as the outside. The owner estimates that some 20,000 or more persimmons are in this condition, and are practically a total loss. He stands to lose \$800 to \$1200 Mex. on this account.

We were told that the trouble was due to the fact that the fruit was frosted on the trees during the snow storm here on October 13th, and that this condition developed since the fruit was bedded down. Would you have believed it or can you hardly believe it now that I have told you?

There may, perhaps, be an over-production of some of our staple crops and no doubt in in places, but I cannot help but feel that it is not so much over-production as commercial interference, lack of distribution, etc.

It is interesting to note that the demand for ornamentals is on the increase, but I venture the opinion that within a comparatively short time the market in this line will be stagnated because of similar over-production.

Dr. D. F.

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A more evenly balanced proposition might be effected by growing less staples and a large amount and number of diversified products, what think you?

Ruth joins me in wishing you all a very Merry Christmas and a most Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely as always,

Howard.

PND/rd.

BIOLOGICAL NUCLEUS
DAVID FAIRCHILD
Beinn Bhreagh
BADDECK, N. S.
CANADA

October 6th 1930.

Dear Howard:

I cannot help a feeling of real anxiety about you. I have heard nothing since your illness and that was only the barest statement that you had been very ill with pneumonia but were recovering. Every mail I have expected would bring news of you but it hasn't.

Perhaps my letters are going astray somewhere and you are wondering why your old friend does not say anything. I have written three times and sent them for forwarding I think all of them to GPI for I did not feel sure that your address in Tokyo would be sufficient.

The winter winds are beginning to howl about this little laboratory and pile up the water over my spit of land so that I have to wade in boots to get here but until the cold weather drives me out I shall stick to the job I am on of writing the history of plant introduction. It is hard not to pull up stakes and go South when I am writing the history of the mango introductions and haven't a single tree that resembles a mango within 2500 miles of me, but I have quiet here from eight in the morning until six at night and without quiet I cannot do anything in the line of writing.

I seem to have (I say I but I mean we always) hit many people the right way in "Exploring for Plants" for all sorts of unsolicited letters come in from perfect strangers saying how much they have enjoyed the book and asking me to write more. Yes dear Howard if the devils of the obvious don't destroy my peace of mind I will get into book form some shadows of the romantic lives we have led in our chase over the world after plants and our days and nights of playing with them after we got them back. Did you receive yet your copy I sent you?

Just now I ran across the photograph I took of you eating persimmons in the Conklin orchard at Smithfield in 1927 and it took me back to those delightful days there.

I cannot look at the little laboratory in Brooksville without emotion. I seem to remember getting up there once at the screech of dawn in the old bungalow when we wanted to see what effect the frost had had on our bamboos etc. You appear in my day dream to be drawing on your trousers. Cold? Whew wasn't it cold there in those days in February?

Now dear friend Howard what is the program from now on? We have both of us a certain amount of time to put in and I

know you are like me only a damned sight worse in wanting to put the time in to the best advantage. I think that we would be silly asses not to recognize the fact that we have this historical stuff up our sleeves, whereas we are getting mighty unreliable in the details of the present. Details in which the youngsters are much more proficient and getting more proficient whereas we must get even less proficient as the years pass.

There is the old "Kampong" in Coconut Grove you know. It is still ours and until we go broke as we may of course in the crash of things commercial, it is a place to work and write in second only to this Nucleus here---and a deal better let me tell you in Winter.

Pneumonia is not a thing that you can play around with very much Howard. You know that. It is too close to the other world.

Why not look forward to Coconut Grove for your residence and association with the two Fairchildren who are both as you know inordinately fond of you although you may not know it from the casual way they have sometimes treated you in correspondence matters.

But whatever you do. Whether it is to stay out near the shadows of those who are so dear to you in California or come East and spend your winters in Florida do let a feller know how you are coming on away out there in the wilds of the Flowery Kingdom.

I will send this to Ben Morrison and see if he cannot get it to you somehow.

If there is anything about the Exploring for Plants which has offended you dear Howard you know it is not intended and I shall take delight in rectifying it in the second printing. I can do this you see for through my effort a beautiful piece of Hammock south of Ed Simmonds place in Florida is now being built on by Dr. Brett who is the whole thing in the Macmillan company publishers of the book.

But whatever you do let me hear from you.

As always your friend or rather your friends for Marian is here with me working like a nailor on the great piles of correspondence reaching back to the year one of my life history.

(signed) David.

Do give our very kindest regards to Mr. & Mrs. Morse and our affectionate regards to Ruth who must have been a tower of strength to you in your illness.

BIOLOGICAL NUCLEUS

DAVID FAIRCHILD

Beinn Bhreagh

BADDECK, N. S.

CANADA

October 14, 1930.

Dear Howard:

I sat down and unrolled that literally long letter of yours and devoured its contents yard by yard - not page by page.

I thought of posting it right off to Jordan Mott but didn't because of certain remarks of a personal character that it contained.

To say I am glad to hear from your dear old self again is to put it mildly for I had begun to worry lest the bug of pneumonia had so weakened you that you were too weak to write any more.

I am glad you are coming home Howard. You know two years is a long time. I always felt we kept Meyer too long in China at a stretch. One loses perspective when abroad very quickly. There is a lot in being in close touch with the shifting things at home.

Take the food question as an example Howard. Do you realize that there is too much food produced now pretty much all over the world. Our job of getting bigger yields of grains no longer appeals to the farmers as it did in Secretary Wilson's day. Ornamentals are on the increase now and will be a great factor from now on.

I don't mean to imply that soy bean growing will not increase, for it is more than a food, it furnishes a paint oil and many other organic substances of commercial importance. But I do maintain that our problems of Plant Introduction have changed radically from Meyer's time. Fruits that are specialties will increase in culture though, I feel sure.

I note you have not yet been to Hang Chow for the white barked persimmon. I am sorry about this but I think perhaps since it is so near Shanghai you could get us more seeds of it anyhow by correspondence and seeds are what we want anyway. Hume thinks it is D. sinensis of course and not too hardy. Seeds would settle the matter easily.

Don't take too many chances with the bitter cold weather Howard; December in the north is all right but February is a bad month. I certainly would hesitate to cross the continent in February if I were you.

I am in the throes of packing up for Florida and a stop in Washington where I expect to be during November.

I hope you will get down to Florida this coming winter so that we can see you again there with your coat off and your suspenders showing.

Give Marian's and my own best regards to the Morrees and to you stand by Ruth and believe me as ever

Your old friend,

(s) David.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.
December 11, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B.P.I. U.S. Dept. of Agric.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ryerson:

We are sending you today by commercial post three parcel post packages containing the following items of seed.

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 232.

Soja max. - Nos. 6525-59.

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 233.

Andropogon sorghum - No. 6638.

Cannabis sp. (Native variety of hemp) - No. 6642.

Phaseolus angularis - Nos. 6639, 6641.

Phaseolus aureus - No. 6640.

Soja max. Nos. 6560, 6562-6578, 6630-36.

Vigna sinensis - No. 6637.

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 234.

Andropogon sorghum - No. 6643.

Perilla sp. - No. 6645.

Soja max. Nos. 6579-99, 6600-6614.

The above items of seed were collected on a recent trip in North Manchuria and the northern part of what is called South Manchuria.

The second cards for the numbers are being sent you under separate cover. It is hoped that this material reaches you in good condition.

With best wishes to yourself and your office, I am

Very truly yours,

W.J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

U.S. National Commission
 Bureau, Washington
 December 1943

Mr. Harold A. Brown
 Foreign Plant Introduction
 U.S. Dept. of Agric.
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

We are sending you today by commercial post three
 parcel post packages containing the following items of seed.

PARCEL POSTAGE NUMBER 221
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20

PARCEL POSTAGE NUMBER 222
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. (Native variety of hemp) - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20

PARCEL POSTAGE NUMBER 223
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20
 1000 lbs. - No. 6032-20

The above items of seed were collected on a recent
 trip in North America and the northern part of what is
 called North America.

The second copies for the numbers are being sent you
 under separate cover. It is hoped that this material will
 be in good condition.

With best wishes to yourself and your office, I am

Very truly yours,

E. J. Brown
 Assistant Secretary

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, December 12, 1930.
Peiping, China.

A beautiful sunshiny day with a bad northwest wind and a considerable amount of dust, both bad enough, but insignificant in comparison to our disappointment when we opened the trunk in the persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang and beheld (with the exception of about a three hour good three pen record) a blank chart.

We set the pens at about 11:30 last Friday and waited around for something like two and a half hours just to see that all was well, for we wanted if possible to bring back with us today a perfect chart. Everything looked all right, in fact rosy for success when we closed and locked the trunk, but apparently something went wrong at the time we closed the trunk, or a little later, for on this fifth chart, we have three good pen records from 11:30 a.m. on December 5th to almost 2:30 p.m. on the same day. For some reason the chart stopped revolving at almost 2:30 p.m., about the time we closed the trunk.

As a result of this mishap, the only record we have for the week is the maximum and minimum air temperature, and the maximum and minimum temperature of the two thermometers in the bed of fruit.

When we left, between 12 noon and 1:00 o'clock today, the chart was revolving and the pens recording satisfactorily.

We will go out again tomorrow to see if all is well, and if not to try and make the necessary adjustments and not lose an entire week as we did this time.

We tried two shots of Vitacolor and one black and white movie today, also one still.



Negative #46420. Diospyros kaki. Hsiang Tang, China.

From left to right: Badly browned Lantern persimmons, whole and sectioned; Good Lantern persimmons, whole and sectioned; Badly browned Tamopan persimmons, whole and sectioned; Good Tamopan persimmons, whole and sectioned. A shot with the Sept. standard black and white, also a couple shots with the Vitacolor were taken of these fruits as arranged here.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, December 12, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We worked on seed material from the Manshu Nogan Shokai and also boxed different forms of soybean oil cakes received from two soybean oil mills in Dairen. Supplies were also boxed for shipment by freight to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We submitted a list of motion pictures taken in the

W. J. Morse's Notes.
December 12, 1930 (cont.)

fortified zone about Dairen. Snapshot pictures and motion pictures taken recently in Dairen were also submitted for approval. We were advised by the Fortified Zone Office that we would have to file an application for showing the motion pictures anywhere, and they would issue a certificate of approval for showing these pictures. Although we have found the Military Police and Fortified Zone Offices mighty nice in every way, we have certainly been put to much extra labor and running around. I suppose "Rules is Rules" the same as "Pigs is Pigs", but I wish the fortified business was in Peiping instead of Dairen.

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
December 12, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B.P. I., U. S. Dept. of Agric.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

We are sending you by today's commercial post four packages numbered 235, 236, 237 and 238. These parcels contain the following items:

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 235.

Pueraria thunbergiana - No. 6646.
Soja max. Nos. 6615-29.

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 236.

Pueraria thunbergiana - Nos. 6647.

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 237.

Pueraria thunbergiana - No. 6647.

PARCEL PACKAGE NUMBER 238.

Pueraria thunbergiana - No. 6647.

Especially interesting in the above seed are the two lots of Kudzu - *Pueraria thunbergiana*, which are from two different sources. Number 6646 was collected in the mountain region of Kwangtung Territory and the other lot from the mountain region of northeastern Chosen (Korea). Kudzu has been receiving considerable attention in the United States as a forage during the past few years and these numbers from rather northern places may increase the range over which the plant is now grown.

Trusting these parcels reach you in good condition and safely, I am

Very truly yours,

W. J. Morse.
Agricultural Explorer.
Oriental Agricultural Expedition.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, December 13, 1930.
Peiping, China.

For fear that something might have gone wrong with the recording thermometer in the persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang, which was working o.k. when we left there yesterday, and not wanting to take the chance of losing another week's record, we left Peiping about 9:00 this morning for Hsiang Tang to see if all was well.

We went via the American Legation and left parcel post package #28-P with a request to have it go in the diplomatic pouch due to leave here Thursday, December 18th.

We plan, in case the recording thermometer is working satisfactorily, to leave Peiping Sunday noon for Kalgan to spend a few days in seeing what we can find up there in the way of legumes.

During Mr. Morse's visit to Peiping, we were repeatedly told by the users of soy and mung beans for sprouts and vermicelli, that the best beans for making these products come from Kalgan. Therefore, we think that we should visit that region to secure samples of seed of legumes and perhaps other field crops.

We are pleased to be able to record that the clock, chart and pens are working satisfactorily, and unless something unforeseen happens between now and next Friday, December 19th, we will have the very great pleasure of removing our first perfect chart.

We plan to leave at noon tomorrow, as planned, for Kalgan. While at the persimmon storage yard today, we purchased

40 fruit of the first grade Lantern persimmons and the same amount of Tamopan.

We selected out ten of each and numbered them one to ten inclusive, then weighed and calipered them and made other records. We then put the ten numbered fruits of each variety into a sack and returned them to the beds from whence they were taken.

After returning to the hotel, we selected ten fruits from each variety, about similar to those selected at the storage yard, and weighed and calipered each fruit. These we put in an unheated attic room, the temperature of which registered plus 14 C. We want to see if the fruit kept in a cool room here will hold its weight and keep as long as that in the beds at Hsiang Tang.

Such of the balance of the fruit, 20 fruit of each variety, we will try out at each record noting period, every Friday after today, to try and get a line on their keeping, quality, color, astringency, flavor, etc., so as to have an idea as to the condition of the fruit we are measuring and calipering.

The detailed notes will appear in the special report on persimmons.



Negative #46421. Diospyros
kaki. View across per-
siamon bed showing Dorsett
at the trunk in which the
recording three pen, three
bulb clock thermometer is
mounted. Hsiang Tang,
Chihli, China.



Negative #46422. Diospyros sp. Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China.
In the foreground about a ten or twelve year old tree, note
clustered growth of twigs. We think this is caused by break-
ing off the twigs with fruit in harvesting. Beyond are young
persiamon trees wrapped.



Negative #46423. Diospyros kaki.
Hsiang Tang, China. A nearby
view of a portion of the top
of the ten or twelve year old
tree shown in picture #46422.
This was made to show twig
cluster growth due, perhaps,
to breaking twigs in harvest-
ing the fruit.

Negative #46424. Diospyros kaki.
Hsiang Tang, China. Showing
nearby and distant, young
grafted persimmons wrapped with
paper and also again with straw,
then jujube brush. Paper and
straw are to protect from cold,
jujube, from animals.





Negative #46425. Diospyros kaki. Hsiang Tang, China.

Nearby view of young persimmon trees the trunks of which were first wrapped with paper, then straw, then jujube branches, then dirt was piled up around the roots into a mound. The upper branches show the paper wrapping only.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, December 13, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We finished packing four parcels of seed and sent by commercial parcel post packages number 235, 236, 237 and 238. We also finished writing up negatives and sent to Mr. Dorsett at Peiping 125 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ negatives and about 40 panorama negatives for the quarterly report.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, December 14, 1930.
Peiping en route to Kalgan,
China.

Owing to the fact that when the Morses were in Peiping in November, and Morse, Suyetake, Liu and I, while looking up soybean products, learned that the best soy and mung beans for use in sprouting and making bean vermicelli came from the Kalgan region, we thought it worth while to go there for a collection of soybeans, mung beans and other legumes.

We have been trying to find time to make this trip ever since the Morses returned to Dairen, but not until today have we found the time.

We left the hotel at 11 o'clock this morning, and Hsi Chih Men Station at about 12:30. We were half an hour late in leaving.

There was second and third class accommodations available, and as is usual, there was a crowd for that train. This is about the normal condition for all trains in China.

We finally secured third class seats on second class tickets and of course without rebate, and at 9:15 p.m., after a long tiresome and uncomfortable ride, arrived in Kalgan.

After more or less dickering and being stopped by a policeman who wanted Dorsett's card, we arrived by riksha at the Grand Hotel. Were we disappointed! Well, slightly - for it proved to be grand in name only.

We were shown rooms on the first floor opening onto a court. The interior felt, and actually was, more like the interior of a cold storage plant than a room in a "Grand Hotel".

We ordered a fire, and then supper.

On the way up we did not partake very freely of our cold lunch for we were told that the Grand Hotel is run by a Russian, and therefore we figured we would, of course, get borsht, and a regular Russian feed.

When supper was announced, about 10:30 p.m., we had chicken liver, onions, good sour cucumber pickles, chicken, tongue and fried potatoes, bread and butter, hot baked apple and coffee. All was very good, especially to tired, hungry travelers, but even so, it was not what we had expected.

A German guest, a fur buyer from Tientsin, who was still at the dining room table enjoying a cigarette, gave us a gladd of Russian Vodka. This raised our temperature and also our spirits.

11:20 P.M. Back in our rooms. The little stoves in the corner are red hot and that corner is fairly comfortable, especially if one will turn around occasionally.

We were not long in getting to bed and soon forgot the cold and our troubles.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, December 14, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

Shipping company men came to arrange for roping trunks and boxes for shipment by freight. He advised that it would be well to secure a letter of reference from the American Consul to take before the Chinese Customs in order to have our trunks passed without export duty. Along with the letter we should also present a list (general and not itemized) of the contents of each parcel. In shipping to the United

W. J. Morse's Notes,
December 14, 1930 (cont.).

States he advised it would be best to freight the parcels to Yokohama as there are frequent freighters to Yokohama from Dairen, and then reship on fast freighters from Yokohama to San Francisco.

Freighters leave Dairen once a month for the United States, but the next boat leaving is the latter part of January. It was advised that the best and quickest way is by reshipping at Yokohama from Dairen.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, December 15, 1930.
Kalgan, China.

We experienced the discomforture, this morning, of getting up in an almost freezing cold room, for the fire burned out during the night and none was kindled this morning.

We enjoyed a simple breakfast of a warm sweet bun, cold pork, fried eggs and tea.

After breakfast we went in rikshas to look for grain shops and to secure samples of such legumes as we could find, also other seed which we thought might be of interest for trial at home.

Our trip about the city resulted in our getting 25 samples of seed. Having completed this job we tried, after tiffin, to find locally or even soybean products from other sections of China, but in this line our efforts were practically a failure, for we only found at one store natto and pickled curd, both of which we found in Peiping.

Kalgan is quite a large city, but we were told that there is only about half the people here now that were here some five years ago, and there is not very much business except in furs.

It is much colder here than in Peiping. In places there is snow on the ground. The days are pleasant, but the nights are quite cold.

Having completed our mission and having nothing else of importance on hand, we decided to return to Peiping on tomorrow morning's train.



Negative #46426. Tree protector.
Kalgan, China. View on the
main street. The trees on both
sides of the street are pro-
tected by these low (2' to 3')
mud faced brick port hole cir-
cular wells.



Negative #46427. Tree protector.
Kalgan, China. The oddest of
tree protectors we have yet
seen.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, December 15, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

In the morning we went to the Chinese Customs to arrange for passing of parcels through Chinese Customs from Dairen to Yokohama. The officer in charge, a Japanese, upon looking over the letter from the American Consul and the contents of the parcels, at once phoned the chief examiner to pass all of our parcels without examination. Although Dairen is a free port for entry, it is not a free port for export as export duties are levied on various articles going out from Dairen through Chinese Customs.

After lunch, we met Mr. Furusawa, manager and one of the directors of the Nisshin Oil Mill of Dairen. He had just returned from Europe after a six months tour looking over the soybean oil situation in various European countries. The soybean situation in Europe was during the past season and is at present very unusual. This has created a very unusual soybean condition throughout Manchuria, and it is hard to predict just where the Manchurian bean situation will pick up or the effect the unusual conditions will have on the industry.

U. S. Patent Office
Washington, D. C.
February 12, 1920

In the morning we went to the Wilsons' house. The house was very nice and the Wilsons were very friendly. We had a very good lunch and then we went to the park. The park was very beautiful and we had a very good walk. We saw many nice flowers and the children were very happy. We had a very good day and we were very happy.

The Wilsons are very nice people and we had a very good time with them. We had a very good lunch and then we went to the park. The park was very beautiful and we had a very good walk. We saw many nice flowers and the children were very happy. We had a very good day and we were very happy.

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F. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, December 16, 1930.
Kalgan en route to Peiping,
China.

We were out this morning a little after six and that too in a room without fire, and to say it was chilly, only partly expresses it, for it really was cold enough to be very uncomfortable.

By twenty minutes past six we were in the dining room ready and waiting for breakfast, and a little before seven we were at the railway station ready to board the 7:20 train for Peiping.

The station agent told Liu when he went to get the tickets that he could not tell until after the train pulled in whether or not there was a first class coach or section on the train. We told Liu to get second class and in case there was first class accommodations we could pay the difference on the train. Suffice it to say, we did not have to pay an additional fare.

The coach we were in was almost completely filled with officers, soldiers and police. China surely is a good example of a military ridden country. God grant that America may never be in such a condition.

Our train, scheduled to leave at 7:20 a.m., did not get away until about 8:00 o'clock.

Kalgan is a city of some 60,000 to 70,000 people. It rests in a small valley and is almost surrounded by mountains. It is 124 miles from Peiping. We were from about eight o'clock this morning until 4:00 p.m. this evening traveling that dis-

tance.

Kalgan is the gateway to Mongolia, and we understand, was, some years ago, a much better business city than it is now.

From Kalgan to Hual-lai and on nearly to Nankou Pass, the train travels through small and large valleys. These look to be more or less well adapted to general agricultural pursuits, especially to that of grain growing. In some sections, two at least, we saw a considerable area of paddy rice land.

In some areas the soil looked from the train to be sandy and gravelly, in others, a light sandy loam, and still other sections, looked to be good medium heavy loam subject to good general crop production.

A few miles before reaching Hual-lai and several other places, the land was quite badly eroded.

The trees throughout the entire distance are for the most part willow, elm and poplar, and we would say in their importance, in the order named.

At this season, as far as can be judged from the train, the land appeared to be idle. If it is planted to winter wheat it is not sufficiently out of the ground to be noticed.

In the Hual-lai region there is a considerable area along the foot-hills devoted to the growing of plums, pears, crabapples and apples. It is also quite a grape growing district.

This Kalgan trip was, we think, fully justified by the 25 samples of legumes and other farm crops from that region.

Our next trip will be to Tientsin to see what we can

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
December 16, 1930 (cont.).

find out about Ch'ing Ha products.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, December 16, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We called on Professor Matsushima of the S. M. Ry., by appointment, and looked over varieties of soybeans received from the Kanto district, Northeastern Manchuria. The samples were very badly mixed and each contained many varieties. Seed of the Kungchuling variety had been sent to Kanto from the Kungchuling Experiment Station for trial. The seed produced, however, was much inferior to that produced in the Kungchuling and Changchung districts. It was stated that varieties from the Kungchuling district are not adapted to Northeastern and Southern Manchuria.

At the Central Laboratory, we found Dr. Kato busy on the cod liver oil buns which he developed for the use of children. Dr. Kato gave us some information concerning a few soybean products in Japan. Ajimoto, he stated, was made from wheat proteins and not soybean proteins. There is, however, in the Kyoto district, a product very similar to Ajimoto made from soybeans, and called "Soyamint".

We have been promised samples of the sugar produced from the soybean by the Central Laboratory but for some reason never received any. When brought to the attention of Dr. Kato he at once gave us a good sized sample.

After lunch we called at the office of Mr. Takemori of the S. M. Ry. and were given much information on the manner

of determining the grades for soybeans. The grades are fixed once a year at the Kungchuling Experiment Station and are in effect from January first to January first. From our talk with Mr. Takemori, it is evident that very close watch is being kept on soybean acreage and production in America. The increased tariff on soybeans and soybean oil cake was a severe blow to the Manchurian soybean situation and has strengthened the belief in Manchuria that America is to become a rival of Manchuria in soybean trade.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, December 17, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked with pictures, assorting and arranging those received from Mr. W. J. Morse with those made by Dorsett throughout the same period.

We also worked on getting up a chart for weights, measurements and notes on persimmons. We plan to caliper, weigh and make notes on ten commercial run Tamopan persimmons from the bed in which we have our thermometer installed and return them to the bed. We will do this each week and each week take a new set, so as to compare them with a similar number from the same source taken into a cool room in the hotel.

We have a lot of first grade Lantern, and one of Tamopan which will be in two weeks Friday, December 19th. We will weigh and caliper these on that date and bring in more.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, December 17, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

In the morning, we visited Mr. Saito and Professor Matsushima of the S. M. Ry. It was thought by Mr. Saito that we should look up soybean oil cake utilization in Japan and he said he would write several letters of introduction to experiment stations and private concerns in the Kyoto and Tokyo districts.

We visited the office of the Soybean Oil and Oil Cake Association where we met the secretary, Mr. T. Nakamishi.

The tariff question was brought up first and then the great increase in acreage of soybeans in America. The tariff is looked upon as an indication that America is to become a soybean producing country and will take away much of the European soybean trade from Manchuria.

On our return we called at the Military Police headquarters and obtained our certificate of permission to show the motion films that we have taken about Dairen.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Thursday, December 18, 1930.
 Peiping, Chihli, China.

Put in practically the entire day making charts for our persimmon records.

We are devoting one page to each fruit, numbering the first lot of ten fruits, one to ten, and after weighing, calipering and making notes at the storage yard, are returning them to the open air storage bed. A similar number which we bring in with us, we also number one to ten, and after weighing and calipering and making notes, put them in an unheated attic room at the hotel.

We are endeavoring to determine what, if any, difference there is in these fruits especially as to weight, caliper, color, and length of keeping.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Thursday, December 18, 1930.
 En route Dairen, Manchuria
 to Kobe, Japan.

We left at 10:00 a.m. on the steamer Hongkong Maru for Kobe. At the pier were many officials of the Agricultural Bureau of the South Manchuria Ry. and of the Soybean Oil and Oil Cake Dealers Association to see us off. Mr. Saito of the S. M. Ry gave us several letters of introduction to experiment stations, private concerns, and the Imperial Department of Agriculture that we might make a study of the utilization of soybean oil cake in Japan. He advised that most of this is in the Tokyo and Kyoto districts and that it would be well worth our while to look over this work. The South Manchuria Ry. is doing considerable work to increase the use of soybean

oil cake throughout Japan. It is feared that the American tariff and increased acreage in America will seriously affect the Manchurian oil cake market and another outlet for the bean oil cake must be found.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, December 19, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We left the hotel about 9:00 a.m. and at 10:45 we were at the storage yard at Hsiang Tang, in the foot-hills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping.

Again we were disappointed in not getting a perfect chart. For some reason the red ink pen, after recording from about 11:00 a.m. Friday to 6:00 a.m. Monday, 22nd, failed to register from that date until 9:00 a.m. Tuesday 23rd; it registered from 9:00 a.m. Tuesday until 9:30 a.m. Thursday, then again failed to register. The green and purple ink records appear to be practically o. k.

We again weighed and calipered both the Lantern and Tamopan fruits and returned them to the beds.

We purchased 40 large fruits of the Tamopan variety, getting them from the bed in which we have the two thermometer tubes installed. We got the commercial run thinking our records and observations would be more normal than they would be if we selected the fruit.

We numbered the ten persimmons we returned to the bed, 11 to 20, and gave the same numbers to the ten we took in with us to put in the hotel attic room. We brought the remainder of the 40 persimmons in to test for astringency, flavor, color, etc.

The 40 persimmons were all in good marketable shape when we got them. The 30 we put in a bag and brought to the hotel with us sweat badly at the hotel while we were weigh-

ing and calipering them and most of them were as soft as the ones served in the hotel dining room, a few were too soft to market.

The softest or ripest fruit are free of astringency, the ones which are more or less firm are still astringent.

We are told that none of the persimmons in the storage beds have as yet been frozen hard. The owner, however, says they will be frozen hard by Christmas.

Three weeks ago today there was more or less frost in the persimmons. We are told that the persimmons which are firm and astringent after once being slightly frozen, will, after another freezing and thawing, not be astringent.

The following notes concerning the Lantern and Tamopan persimmons weighed and calipered on December 13th and again today, December 19th, show that with only a very few exceptions in both calipers and weight, that they are the same today as they were on the 13th, while the comparative lot at the hotel in the case of the Lanterns, frequently caliper less and have lost on an average of 3.6 grams in weight. The Tamopans at the storage yard weigh and caliper practically the same today as they did on the 13th; the ones in the hotel cool attic room have lost some in caliper and on an average of 8.6 grams in weight.

The color of those returned to the storage bed is good, and they are still in good condition, especially the Tamopan. The Lantern persimmons in the hotel room are of poor color and the fruit is practically too soft to market locally and none of it could be transported from the storage bed in its present

P. H. Dorsett's Notes,
December 19, 1930 (cont.)

condition.

The Tamopan persimmons in the hotel room are perhaps fair in color and are a little better as to firmness than the Lanterns, but even these are considerably softer than we get in the hotel dining room.

The tabulated records of our measurements, calipers, notes, etc., will be found in a special report on our persimmon investigations.



Negative #46428. Diospyros
kaki. Hsiang Tang, China.

Nearby view across the persimmon bed to the trunk in which the clock is installed. The air bulb hangs along the stake at the back of the trunk.



Negative #46429. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang, China. Persimmon beds in the open, covered with reed grass matting, two thicknesses. Fruit not yet frozen but it is said that by Christmas they will be.



Negative #46430. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Hsiang Tang, China. View of a portion of the open air storage bed of persimmons in which we have two thermometers. See the trunk, in which the clock is installed, at the end of the bed at the end of the kaoliang fence.

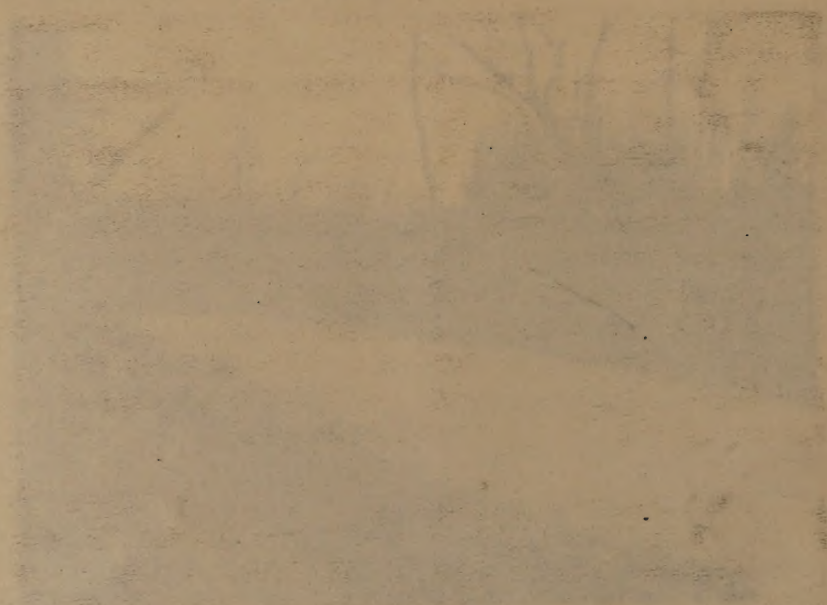
W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, December 19, 1930.
En route Kobe, Japan.

Mild, clear and the sea very smooth. Worked on Manchurian soybean data. Read and corrected a manuscript on the hybridization of old world and new world cotton varieties by Dr. Nakatomi, assistant director of the Kwangtung Experiment Station at Chinchou, Manchuria. For one who does not speak English, Dr. Nakatomi did a very creditable piece of work in translating the results of his hybridization work into English. The problem he worked out in the hybridization of the two above cotton groups should be of great interest to our American cotton breeders.

U. S. Bureau of
Recreation, Washington, D. C.
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-100000

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you request information regarding the location of the site of the old Indian village of the name of "Mesa Verde" in the State of Colorado. The Bureau has no information regarding the location of this site. It is suggested that you contact the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for information regarding the location of this site.



Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
December 19, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist,
In Charge Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ryerson:

On Saturday morning, December 13th, we delivered to the U. S. Legation parcel post package #28-P to go forward in the diplomatic pouch leaving here December 15th enroute to Washington, D. C.

The following notes giving the name of the material, the number it is under, and more or less detailed information concerning the material, we trust may be of interest and prove helpful to those in Washington who are interested in the handling of such material.

Castanea castanopsis. Chingquapin. #7497. This seed, secured in Hang Chow, came from Shao Hsing, Che Kiang Province. The nuts are of good size and appearance. The kernel is sweet and we think very good. In hulling, we notice that the thinner skin, more often adheres to the shell than to the nut, or separates readily from the kernel, which, as we recall, is different from our chingquapins. This collection of seed may prove to be an exceptionally interesting and valuable find. We regret that Mr. Liu did not bring back more of these nuts. We have, however, written to try and get about 30 more pounds. We feel sure that Mr. R. Kent Beattie and Mr. C. F. Gravatt will be interested in seeing these nuts.

Diospyros sp. probably sinensis. #7996. Seed and specimens of the skin of the fruit from which four seeds were secured. The other three seeds of this variety are from the other fruit. One seed (#8) under the above number, is from the "Fire" persimmon brought from Hang Chow by Mr. Liu. We included it because we think it is perhaps worth assigning a number to and growing. It may prove to be a hybrid and be well worth while.

These white bark persimmon seed, and the scions sent in in package 27-P, are well worth while, and should be given special care and attention.

Phaseolus sp. #7583, angularis; #7498, aureus, are from the Hang Chow region and therefore are interesting and valuable. They are for the D. & M. collection of legumes being assembled in the Office of Forage Crops.

Pisum arvense. Field pea. #7584. Smooth skinned field pea from Hang Chow, reported to be of local grown stock. For the legume collection of D. & M. being assembled in the Office of Forage Crops.

Glycine max. Soybean seed and soybean products. #'s 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595. This collection of soybeans and products from Hang Chow are for augmenting the D. & M. collection being assembled in the Office of Forage Crops.

Trapa natans. #7495, 7496. Chinese water nut. The first number represents hornless *Trapa natans* from Chia Hsing, between Hang Chow and Shanghai, and are the first hornless waternuts of *Trapa natans* we have ever seen. #7496 represents fine large horned *Trapa natans* secured in Peiping. They are not grown in this region but are shipped in from Chingku Province.

Undetermined tree. #7597. This may prove to be a good ornamental for some of the Southern States. The bark, I am told, is light gray. The tree perhaps is evergreen and attains a height of 40 feet or more. Seed and a small rather poor herbarium specimen is included under this number.

Vicia faba. #'s 7589, 7590, 7499. Seed and products for the legume collection of D. & M. being assembled in the Office of Forage Crops.

We are forwarding by mail, under separate cover, the second sheet inventory cards, both for this and the previous commercial shipment.

In case I have sufficient funds, and there is no objection, I would like authority to visit Chico and Bellingham enroute home. I would also like to stop in Chicago long enough to go out to Rockford, Illinois, to visit Mr. John M. Rankin, a former employee of the Office. If authority for the above can be included in my L/A to return home, I will appreciate the kindness very much. We plan on leaving the latter part of March for the States.

With sincere regards and best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd
Incl.

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Horse Agricultural Expedition.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, December 20, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

Cloudy for most of the day and fairly cold, but not yet, we think, cold enough to freeze the persimmons in the storage beds.

We went to the Hartung Photo Shop today with a few negatives to be developed and while there looked over a few lantern slides they are coloring for us. Their work, or that of any one else we have tried in China, in tinting persimmon enlargements or coloring lantern slides, is simply disheartening. They simply do not seem to be able to get a color anything approaching the true color of the fruit. We are pretty well discouraged and feel very much like giving up trying to get satisfactory results in this connection.

Today we completed our tabulated form for use in recording weights, measurements, notes and observations on individual persimmons worked with at the storage yard and which, after weekly weights, measurements and notes, are returned to the storage bed, also those worked with here at the hotel, after which they are returned to a table in an unheated attic room.

A copy of the form follows.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, December 20, 1930.
Moji - Shimonoseki, Japan.

Arrived at Moji about 8:00 a.m. and after breakfast had to have our pass ports stamped and recorded. We took the launch to Moji and then went by ferry to Shimonoseki. At the various fruit stands we observed oranges in great abundance. It seems there was an especially large production of oranges in Japan this season and all varieties are selling very cheaply. Other fruits in abundance were apples, pears, persimmons, grapefruit, pineapples, and bananas. We visited several food and confectionary stores but found nothing new in the soybean product line.

After returning to Moji we visited several stores but found very few soybean products. At the fruit stands were about the same kinds as at Shimonoseki and selling at very reasonable prices.

PERSIMMON VARIETY:

PLACE:

	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date
FEATURES CONSIDERED							
Color good							
Color fair							
Color poor							
Weight in grams							
Thickness in inches							
Short diameter inches							
Long diameter inches							
Short diagonal inches							
Long diagonal inches							
Firm thought							
Three-quarters firm							
One-half firm							
One-fourth firm							
Soft enough to eat							
Soft thought							
Too soft to market							
Wrinkled a little							
Wrinkled much							
Mechan. injury little							
Mechan. injury much.							
Frozen slightly							
Frozen considerably							
Frozen hard							
Temp. day maximum							
Temp. night maximum							
Temp. day minimum							
Temp. night minimum							
Finished & discarded							
FRUIT IN COMPARISON							
Astringent							
Non-astringent							
Stringy a little							
Stringy much							
Texture							
Flavor							
Quality good							
Quality fair							
Quality poor							

6819

FRUIT No. 6819

PERSIMMON VARIETY: _____

PLACE: _____

	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date	Date
FEATURES CONSIDERED							
Color good							
Color fair							
Color poor							
Weight in grams							
Thickness in inches							
Short diameter inches							
Long diameter inches							
Short diagonal inches							
Long diagonal inches							
Firm through							
Three-quarters firm							
One-half firm							
One-fourth firm							
Soft enough to eat							
Soft through							
Too soft to market							
Wrinkled a little							
Wrinkled much							
Mechan. injury little							
Mechan. injury much.							
Frozen slightly							
Frozen considerably							
Frozen hard							
Temp. day maximum							
Temp. night maximum							
Temp. day minimum							
Temp. night minimum							
Finished & discarded							
FRUIT IN COMPARISON							
Astringent							
Non-astringent							
Stringy a little							
Stringy much							
Texture							
Flavor							
Quality good							
Quality fair							
Quality poor							

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, December 21, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Worked the entire day, from 8:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.,
arranging and numbering our negative jackets and negatives
for October, November and up to and including December 9th
1930.

The number of still pictures made and numbered up to
and including the date noted, is 3,274. It is difficult to
estimate what our total will be when we get home, but per-
haps close to 3,500 for the trip.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, December 21, 1930.
Kobe, Japan.

We arrived at Kobe about 8:00 a.m. and after breakfast
had to have our pass ports examined again and stamped. We
then arranged for transfer of our luggage to the railway
station. Mr. Saito at Dairen had advised us that there were
many places in Kobe where meat was preserved in soybean miso.

No difficulty was had in finding places where the miso-
meat preserving business was carried on. At three different
places we found the men busy in packing meat in white miso.
In the Kobe and Kyoto districts white miso is manufactured
quite extensively. Small meat shops are the only establish-
ments putting up the miso-preserved meat. For this product
beef is used and white miso. Small slices of beef about
the size of the palm of the hand and about 1/4 inch thick
are placed on a layer of miso (about 1/4 inch thick), then a

layer of miso and another layer of meat. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of beef are packed with miso in each tub which sells for two yen.

The meat is best after being preserved in the miso about 7-10 days and does not keep well after two weeks except in rather cold weather. Miso preserved meat is always boiled. White miso is always used for preserving fish and meat (beef) while red miso is used for preserving vegetables, the red miso being considered too salty for meat. Several meat shops were visited and we found always the same products and same methods of preserving the beef. Apparently this product is very popular in the Kobe district. At one of the shops we were advised that there are some miso-meat preserving places in the Tokyo district.

We left Kobe at 3:27 p.m. and arrived in Kyoto at 5:10 p.m.



Negative #46431. Soja max. Soybean. Kobe, Japan.
Small tubs of miso preserved meat displayed in front of a meat shop. Beef is preserved in white miso and is well preserved in 10-14 days.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Monday, December 22, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

This has been a nice day but quite a good deal colder than it has been for some time past.

We went to the Hartung Photo Shop in the forenoon and took the negatives recently received from Mr. W. J. Morse to have prints made of them for our report and albums.

After returning I went to work making a scaled drawing of a six container persimmon hot water processing kiln.

I plan to complete this and then make a tracing from which I can have prints made for our quarterly report and also for the special persimmon report which we hope to whip into shape by the time we are ready to go home.

This tracing will be found with our notes of November 11th, the date we completed temperature readings of persimmons being processed in this kiln to remove their astringency.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Monday, December 22, 1930.
 Kyoto, Japan.

We phoned to the Imperial Agricultural College in the morning to get in touch with the agronomist, but found that he was ill. The Professor of Horticulture, Issawo Namikawa was put in touch with us and asked that we call on him.

Before going to the University, we found that the Chosen money we had used in Manchuria could not be used in Japan nor could it be exchanged for Japanese notes in Kyoto. However, we went to the Japanese Tourist Bureau at the Kyoto

railway station and after explaining to them that when we purchased our tickets through the Tourist Bureau at Dairen on December 17th, we were not advised of the money exchange. Finally the Tourist Bureau exchanged half of our Chosen money for Japanese money.

At the Imperial Agricultural College we found Prof. Namikawa who seemed to have quite a little information concerning soybean products in the Kyoto district. He stated that Kyoto was noted for several special soy products such as white miso, soy sauce and natto. Kyoto soy sauce is quite different from that made in other places. It is lighter in color, not so heavy and not quite as salty as soy sauce, manufactured in other places in Japan. Prof. Namikawa suggested it would be well worth while to visit some of the large miso, natto and soy sauce factories about Kyoto, and that he would be glad to make arrangements for visiting the best ones. This could not be done until after the New Year's holidays and he would write us as soon as the arrangements could be made.

In looking around Kyoto in our little spare time we saw no places where meat was preserved in miso. Before leaving the college it began to snow and by the time we reached the hotel, a nice blizzard was in progress.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, December 23, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today the northwest wind has blown quite hard and the dust in the air was so abundant that one could scarcely see more than a block.

The temperature tonight at 10:10 in the attic room with no heat and one small window open is 4° above zero Centigrade.

Dorsett has been indoors all day and has put in his time completing and inking in the scaled drawings of a six-container hot water persimmon processing kiln. A blue print of this drawing will be found under our notes of November 11, 1930.

Today we were visably reminded that Christmas is not only approaching, but is only a couple of days off. During the early part of the day a pan of nice Chinese sacred lilies came from Dr. F. Weser, and just before dinner a pan of sacred lilies and a plant of flowering almonds both from Dr. Yamei Kin.

These in addition to the heralding of the near approach of Christmas also remind us that spring is not far distant and that our stay in the Orient is also rapidly coming to a close.

These facts also remind us that there yet remains much for us to do and it will stand us in hand to take advantage of our every opportunity to make the most possible of every moment of our remaining time, or we will fall far short of accomplishing what we planned before our return.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Tuesday, December 23, 1930.

En route Kyoto to Tokyo,
Japan.

We left Kyoto on the 8:21 a.m. express for Tokyo arriving at the Tokyo Station at 4:55 p.m. At the time of leaving it was cold and snowing. From Kyoto to near Gifu the ground was covered with snow but from there on to Tokyo the weather was much milder and there was no snow.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, December 24, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

This, the day before Christmas in Peiping, has been a most beautiful day, clear and bracing, but not too cold.

It does not seem like Christmas and of course is not like it at home, where we would delight to be with loved ones and friends.

Dorsett traced the scaled drawings of the persimmon hot water processing kiln and took the tracing to Hartung Photo Shop to have blue prints made for our report. Mrs. Hartung said that they do not make blue prints but that she will try and get them made for us.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, December 24, 1930.
Tokyo, Japan.

During the day, we visited different sections to see if there were any special soybean products put out for the Christmas and New Year celebrations. We found no new special products but did learn that large quantities of the black soybeans which are cooked in syrup are used by the Japanese on New Year's day. This product is eaten at the first meal and is supposed to bring good health during the coming year.

In the course of our wanderings we found a small meat shop where beef was cured in white miso. This idea was brought from Kobe and the same method followed. The owner of the shop said there were a few such places about Tokyo

and also that some of the large department stores were
preserving meat in white miso.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, December 25, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

Remained at home today and put the time in in writing official letters and in getting things in shape for tomorrow's trip to the persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang to change the temperature chart and make notes and measurements on our three sets of ten persimmons each which we are keeping out there in comparison with similar sets brought into the hotel and kept here in an unheated attic room. We will get a new set tomorrow for weighing, measuring and making notes on.

It has been a fine Christmas day and we spent it quietly at home here in the hotel.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, December 25, 1930.
Tokyo, Japan.

Rather a mild and clear day for Christmas. Worked on and finally finished the November expense account. Wrote some official correspondence trying to catch up for the strenuous time in winding up the Manchurian soybean work.

W. B. Tolson, Director
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C.

Respected Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

It is the policy of the Department to keep the public informed of the progress of the investigation.

The Department is very anxious to secure the cooperation of the public in the investigation.

Any information or assistance that you may be able to furnish will be most appreciated.

Very truly yours,
 W. B. Tolson, Director

Enclosed for you is a copy of the report of the investigation.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 W. B. Tolson, Director

It has been a long time since we have had the pleasure of meeting.

and I am sure that you will find it most interesting.

Yours

W. B. Tolson, Director
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C.

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Peiping, Chihli, China.
December 25, 1930.

Dear Morse:

Please excuse my delay in not acknowledging the receipt of and replying to your interesting and appreciated letter of December 10, 1930, which together with your quarterly report from Nov. 10 to Dec. 1 and also your negatives for the same period which arrived in good condition.

Our negatives have been numbered to Dec. 1 and the last one bears #46419. The total number of pictures made since we left home almost two years since is 3274 (stills). Not so bad do you think?

We have been hammering away with our notes and observations on persimmons in and out of storage and are accumulating a lot of interesting and valuable information. Regularly each Friday we change charts on the recording thermometer. The last one was almost but not quite perfect, but tomorrow we expect to get a perfect one and will be disappointed if we do not.

We have been very much disappointed on account of not being able to get any colored reproductions of persimmons which are at all satisfactory and have about given up in utter despair, but have one more hunch which we will try before admitting failure.

We have just completed a form ~~form~~ for our condensed notes on persimmons and are enclosing a copy for your information. In case we have omitted any feature which you think would be of interest or is of vital importance please be kind enough to let us know.

The more we study and see of the Oriental persimmon problem in Peiping and vicinity, the more important the industry appears. Some of our recent observations lead us to believe ^{that} at least some of the practices in operation here may prove to be of direct interest and value to persimmon growers in America when the Oriental persimmon is commercialized in the States. I feel more convinced than ever that this subject warrants the Bureau in sending a persimmon specialist to the Orient to spend at least a season in the scientific investigation of the problems of harvesting and handling in the fall, processing and handling from September 20th. to November 20th or thereabouts, to remove the pucker, from the persimmons, and the winter storage of the fruit in beds on the ground in the open and the marketing during the winter.

I was surprised to learn of your trip to Harbin but glad to learn that you had a good time, saw a lot and got a lot of information and pictures even if you and Mr. Byetake did almost freeze. I am especially glad that you saw Mr. Skvortzov and feel sure that you found him a most interesting fellow. I had not heard that he had dropped his research work with soybeans.

I note that you say, "I have now completed the movie story of soybeans in Manchuria" Ofcourse in so far as the actual making of the movie negative is concerned, you are correct, but dear friend please allow me to suggest, that from my experience your trouble and work have just begun.

Judging from your letter, I assume that by now you are about ready to leave Dairen for Japan and then on to the United States where, if such a thing is possible, you will be more completely occupied, day and night, than you have been since your arrival in the Orient in March 1929.

Do not fail to let me know in ample time, in case your funds are insufficient to enable you to do what you want to over here and make it back to Washington in good shape.

After you have completed your seed and sample collections and have them recorded, please send the record book to me before you sail for the states, also give me the last number of your spools of motion picture negative. I will need both to enable me to get up a condensed statement of the results of the Expedition for us to hand into Mr. Ryerson on our return to Washington.

We note from your letter to Mr. Ryerson under date of Dec. 12th. that your last field number is 6647. I finished 5600 and started with 7001 and am now up to 7622. When you finish your collections, and are ready to leave for the states please give me the last number you used so that I can drop back and if possible complete your assignment.

Under date of Nov. 20th. Joe writes that Prof. C. C. C. Chilcott died last week and that Dr. Leighty has been put in charge of the work of Dry Land Agriculture. One by one the older men of the Bureau are dropping out. I wonder who will be the next to go?

The enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Ryerson under date of Dec. 19th. is for your information.

All at this end of the line, including Peter Liu, join in kind regards and the best of good wishes, to all at that end for a most happy and prosperous New Year.

Very truly yours,

F. B. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer, Dorsett and M.
Morse Agricultural Expedition

c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria,
December 10, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% Wagons-Lits Hotel,
Peking, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Your letters at hand and glad to learn you have found your persimmon work so interesting and no doubt you will find it more so as time goes on, especially in January. I trust you have the needles or pens working properly now. It was the one thing I was afraid of when you said you were going to leave it to Peter Liu for a machine of that type needs special attention, especially when it has been handed about for two years. It seemed to me when I talked with you that day from Tang Shan that to leave the chart work to some one who was unfamiliar with such work and knew nothing of the machine it would be rather a useless proposition. If you felt able, I hoped you would stay by it and see the season through. It seemed to me that by following through you could have results that would cause the people in Washington or possibly private interests to send some one to do a season's thorough investigation of the storage project. I sincerely hope you secure an abundance of excellent data and I have a feeling you will if your condition permits. Take it easy, old fellow, and you will have something.

Enclosed you will find quarterly report from November 10 to December 1. All of the negatives I have are being mailed you under separate cover. Pink slips I cannot send you for I have only two and shall have to make some temporary ones.

We made a trip in North Manchuria and spent three days at Harbin (Suyetake and I nearly froze). We covered a lot of ground, saw much, and collected a nice lot of seed as well as some excellent pictures, both movies and stills. I have now completed the movie story of soybeans in Manchuria. Also secured an abundance of data on soys. Am just at the soybean saturation point and hope to clean up shortly and wend my way back collecting some stuff Mr. Saito put me in touch with after he spent a month of study of investigations in Japan on the utilization of soybeans and oil cake. Saw Prof. Skwortzow and he wished to be remembered to you. He dropped his work on soybeans about 2 years ago.

Please excuse pen. My typewriter does not work good and

no one here can fix it. Will write you later. Trust this finds you all well. With regards to all from all,

Very truly yours,

(s) W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

Peiping, China,
December 25, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

It is Christmas eve and in person we are far away but in thought we are with you. This has been a beautiful sunshiny day and just cold enough to be pleasant. I sure wish that you were here for I would like, more than most anything else, to have one of our heart to heart talks, as we use to have at Bell. You could of course enjoy your pipe and on the side a little hooch if you like but no hot biscuit and apple pie, however, under the circumstances its the conversation which would be enjoyed most.

We just finished tea and cut the cake which you packed and sent to us some time ago for sister. We could give you a slice to cake and a cup of jasmine tea. The cake is not quite up to the Dorsett and Husmann Standard, but even so is good and helps to take us back for a pleasant Christmas day with friends at Washington.

A day or two ago we received the Office Christmas card bearing the signatures of the Washington force. We enjoyed it very much and thank you and through you all who joined in reminding us that we are still in the minds of our friends at home. Golly but you cannot form much of an idea how such a little thing as that affects a fellow on the other side of the world. Many many thanks to you and to all for the kind remembrance.

I received your good letter of November the 12th but have had too much to do working with persimmons to write before. In fact on account of this being Christmas I am taking advantage of the day to try and catch up, at least in part with my correspondence.

We were surprised to learn that Mr. Fairchild, when you wrote was planning another trip on the "Utowana". Collins and Kempton are both fine fellows to go on such an expedition. With such a combination the very best of results should be secured.

Yes I think that Morse has had a good time in the Orient, and I am sure that he has gotten together a world of data and information which will be of very great value and assistance to

him in his future research work with soybeans in the States. Morse is sure a fine fellow and I am more than pleased that he has had this Oriental experience. When we get back I am going to do my very best to get the Bureau to send Tommy over here for a season to study the Chinese persimmon problem of Peiping and vicinity. There is a lot of things connected with this enterprise which we should be familiar with when Oriental persimmon growing becomes an industry of commercial importance in the States.

I remember Charlie Howard very well indeed and recall that he left Washington for England before Morse and I left for the Orient. In case you see him after receiving this please give him my very best regards.

Many thanks for Dr. Taylor's "Memorandum to Heads of Offices", under date of Nov. 19th. concerning the death of Prof. C. C. Chilcott and the transfer of Dr. C. E. Leighty to that Office in charge of the work. I knew Prof. Chilcott personally and have always respected him both as a man and a research investigator and very much regret to learn of his death. One by one the older men of the Bureau are dropping out. I wonder who will be next?

We are arranging to wind up our work here in Peiping and vicinity by not later than the middle of March so that we can return home on the S. S. President Pierce due to sail from Shanghai, China March 27, 1931 and to arrive in San Francisco on the 21st of April. In my last letter to Mr. Ryerson under date of Dec. 19th I asked for authority, provided I have sufficient funds, to visit Chico and Bellingham and also to stop in Chicago, en route to Washington, for two or three days to visit John M. Rankin and family at Rockford, Ill., and also to see the Freemans. I hope that this request can be granted even though there is a possibility that we may change our mind about these visits by the time we get to San Francisco.

With kindest regards and the best of good wishes for the continued good health and happiness of you and yours throughout the New Year and many more to come, I remain,

Very sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett and Morse
Agricultural Expedition.

Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

Yours of October 8 was duly received and we are all glad to hear from you, especially your report of feeling so nicely.

No doubt by this time, you have received checks covering your reimbursement accounts, including the \$7.00 per diem. With the per diem being allowed without any difficulty, it was thought advisable not to attempt to do anything about other compensation.

I had sent you some few days ago a box which included a cake for your Christmas dinner from Nellie. Perhaps this will have been received before this letter and it is entirely possible it may have been eaten without waiting for the holiday.

I do recall, as you say, that we have always experienced more or less difficulty at Bell in connection with the water supply. This new source, however, at present is working very nicely and everyone hopes it will serve the future needs of the station.

Mr. Fairchild has been at the office since November 3 and Mr. Armour has been here for several days. They are making arrangements, I believe, if they have not already been made, for another exploration trip aboard the "Utowana" into waters bordering Mexico. Arrangements are being made for G. N. Collins, and J. H. Kempton, both of whom you know, to accompany them on the trip. Mrs. Fairchild arrived from New York day before yesterday and as far as I know, will also accompany them on this trip.

I had a long letter from Morse a few days ago from Dairen and he seems to be in good spirits. No doubt by the time this letter reaches you, he will have seen you at Peiping and I presume that both your party and his party will return to this country together.

A few moments ago I was surprised to look up and see Charlie Howard walk in to say hello. You will, of course, remember Charlie that used to work out at Chico. Charlie has been in England for the past three years and I under-

Mr. Dorsett

-2-

11-12-30

stand will be here for a short time before returning.

With best wishes to yourself and Ruth, I remain

Very sincerely,

(s) J. L. Mahoney.

JLM/d

Pregume we will see you next spring or early summer.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, December 26, 1930.
Peiping, China.

When we left the hotel about nine o'clock this morning it was cloudy and really looked like snow, but by the time we had gone less than half way to Tang Shan the sun was shining and it was warmer than a week ago when we made this same trip.

We arrived at Hsiang Tang, Mr. Chi's persimmon storage yard, at 10:45 a.m. The temperature registered in the trunk by the stem Centigrade thermometer #3, -1° at 11:00 a.m.

The chart looks to be perfect, except for the fact that apparently the red ink pen drags purple ink when the purple pen runs across the red ink line. Close inspection, however, shows that the two pens, red and purple, interfered with each other at several places.

Fruit #18 in the ten measured and calipered on December 19th and returned to the bed, was found to be broken when taken from the bag to be measured, and after weighing and measuring it we threw it out on account of it's bad condition, the result of a mechanical injury, and also on account of its softness. It's color is still good, flesh also of good color, sweet and good; slightly astringent especially near skin and about seed carpels. The flesh was slightly frosted.

Today we bought 40 more commercial fruit. Liu picked 10 at random which we numbered, weighed, calipered and had put back in the bed (The bed in which we have two thermometer bulbs).

One of the remaining 30 was in bad shape from mechanical injury and we threw this out. Its color is only fair, it is badly wrinkled and too soft to market. Slightly puckery, flesh quite cold but not frozen.

Another fruit was very soft. Color of fruit good; flesh good color, smooth, cold, but no frost, but slightly astringent.

A third fruit, firm throughout and frozen quite hard, almost too hard to spoon. Flesh is very cold and considerably more astringent than any one of the other three fruits tried.

We learned today that the firmer the fruit, the easier and harder it freezes. We found in working with the persimmons today that the softest fruit were only very slightly frozen, if at all, while the firmer the fruit the harder it was frozen.

Girdle Lantern persimmon trees about middle of our May, the beginning of the Chinese summer, and when the flowers are pretty well passed, about when half of them have fallen from the tree. Cut through the outer bark to cambium with the blade of a hand reep hook, they cut a couple circles. If they want the girdle to circle the tree and not be up and down, they tie a string around the tree and follow the string. Do not girdle tree until about 5" or 6". Girdle to cause the tree to set fruit and it also makes the fruit larger. Girdle at noon on a clear day - do not girdle on a wet or cloudy day. Do not girdle Tamopan. Do not prune trees. Ring bud as a rule, in "Ching ming" meaning "Bright

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
December 26, 1930 (cont.)

spring" meaning our early April.

We sampled two fruits from the extra Tamopans brought in December 13, 1930. One fairly firm, fairly good color, but quite dark compared with those brought in today. Fruit still fairly firm. Flesh looks a little dark and also a little watery, sweet, juicy; a little stringy. The fruit is about as soft as could be marketed locally and certainly could not be transported for any considerable distance.

The soft fruit are of poor color, quite brown and unattractive, too soft to transport. Flesh dark brown and unattractive; watery in appearance. Flesh smooth and sweet, slightly stringy, perhaps a little more so than the firmer fruit. The quality, we think, is somewhat better than the other fruit, but neither the fruit or the flesh is so attractive; non-astringent.

One of the extra fruit of those secured on December 19th was tried. Soft throughout. The base like the rest is firmer than the portion below the constriction. Color of fruit and flesh fair, juicy; juice and soft flesh form a syrupy consistency. Very sweet, but not quite so sweet as the soft one of the 13th lot. Slightly stringy and very slightly astringent. Fruit too soft to transport for any considerable distance.

Soft fruit brought in today still has a little frost in it. Fruit and flesh is of good color. Center of core quite yellow; juicy, not quite so sweet as the other three fruit, that is, those of the 13th and 19th lots. We are

inclined to think that the more recent fruits from the beds have a somewhat fresher taste than the other fruit. Fruit slightly stringy and somewhat more astringent than any one of the other three. Fruit firm throughout and without frost in the flesh. Color of fruit and flesh good, not juicy, sweet, and also quite astringent. This is by all odds the finest fruit of the five tested and more astringent than all the other four put together.



Negative #46432. Populus sp. White barked poplar. Between Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan. A distant view of a group of the whitest barked poplars we have seen in the Orient. Cuttings sent in under our number 7623.



Negative #46433. Populus sp.
White barked poplar. Between
Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan, China,
some 20 odd miles to the north
of Peiping. A nearby view of
a portion of the trees shown in
picture #46432.

Negative #46434. Populus sp.
Between Hsiang Tang and Tang
Shan. The bark of this pop-
lar is not so white as that of
the small leaved one in the
same region. It is, however,
a finer timber tree.





Negative #46435. Landscape. Between Hsiang Tang and Tang Shan, Chihli, China. Willows and poplars along a small stream not far from the foot-hills and mountains. The tall poplar with a magpie's nest in it is the same as shown in picture #46434.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, December, 26, 1930.
Tokyo, Japan.

We went to the office of the S. M. Ry. with a letter from Mr. Sato of the Dairen office to Mr. Ohbuchi, director of the Tokyo office. Mr. Shozo Matsuda, in charge of grain investigations was called in as he had accompanied Mr. Sato on his trips in Japan studying the utilization of soybean oil cake and meal. Mr. Matsuda stated that Japan imported Manchurian soybean oil cake to the value of about ¥40,000,000 yearly. About 80 per cent of this cake is used for fertilizing purposes and the remaining 20 per cent for cattle and poultry feed, and a small amount for the manufacture of soy sauce and miso.

For the past two years the S. M. Ry. has encouraged experiments in the greater utilization of soybean oil cake for cattle, hogs and poultry with private concerns and experiment stations. Many such experiments have been carried on in the Tokyo and Chiba districts but as yet no official results have been published. Mr. Matsuda advised he would write up data giving the ratio of the various ways in which soybean cake or meal is now used in Japan and also would put us in touch with animal industry experts who have been conducting extensive feeding tests with this product.

After lunch we visited the office of the Honen Seiyu Co., Ltd. where we met the general manager, Mr. Shosaburo Ishii to whom we had a letter of introduction from Mr. Sato of Dairen. The Honen Co. is strictly a soybean oil mill concern using the German benzin extraction process and has one

mill at Dairen, Manchuria, one at Shimizu, Japan, and one at Naruo (near Osaka), Japan. The Honen Mills crush about 1,000 tons of Manchurian soybeans daily, producing yearly 8,000,000 sacks (84½ lbs. per bag) and 3,000,000 cans of oil (½ gal. ea.). Today's market price of the oil meal is ¥1.70 per sack or about ¥ 45. per ton f.o.b. the oil mill. The meal is in the form of coarse flakes, containing .7 to .8 per cent fat and about 44 per cent protein. Before the 1930 U.S. new tariff much meal was shipped to the United States but none is shipped now. Considerable meal is shipped to England, Denmark and India.

The Honen Co. has issued several pamphlets giving directions for the use of the oil meal in manufacturing soy sauce and several kinds of miso, and also for the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry.

This company does not allow visitors in any of its mills. While at Dairen we tried to visit their plant near the S. M. Ry. storage yards, but were told that no one was allowed to go through the mill.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, December 27, 1930.
Peiping, China.

It is interesting at times, to see how little and more or less insignificant things lead up to important features of a man's work.

The following is an instance in point. Thus far we have not been able to get a satisfactory colored reproduction of the Chinese persimmon. In our studies of the winter storage and handling of persimmons in Peiping and vicinity it is of real importance that we get, in so far as is possible, reproductions of persimmons in color to show the changes of color of fruit fresh from the storage beds and those several days, a week, two weeks, or more after being removed from the storage beds.

There is another important result incident to the handling and storage of this fruit which came to our attention this season. It was the effect which followed the storing of persimmons picked after they were frozen. A month after the frozen persimmons were stored in beds near the village of Hsiang Tang, they were dark brown outside and inside, and practically worthless. We would like to show the difference in color of these and good commercial fruit, but thusfar have not found any satisfactory way of doing this. We have made photographic enlargements and lantern slides, but have not found any one who has been able to tint them satisfactorily.

The day before Christmas, our riksha boys sent us wax models of fruit and vegetables, all quite cleverly done, even to a persimmon. It at once occurred to us that the maker

and colorer of these might be able to make models and color them practically true to the natural color.

By inquiring of the boys we learned that the man who makes and colors the wax models lives outside Hatamen, so early this morning, with four persimmons brought in yesterday from the storage yard at Hsiang Tang, two badly browned and two of good color and of commercial value, we located the modeler and told him, through Peter Liu, what we wanted. He promised us the completed models by next Wednesday. Here's hoping that his efforts will be successful.

From the modeler's place, we looked up a merchant selling garden seed and secured seed of some eight or more different kind of vegetables.

We wrote up the seed secured this morning and this, with the soybeans and other seed secured in Kalgan about a week ago, we filled and packed one of our parcel post boxes and have it ready to do up Monday for shipment.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Saturday, December 27, 1930.
Tokyo, Japan.

Two places were visited where beef is preserved in white miso. This method we were told was brought from Kobe and there are only a very few places in Tokyo. The places visited today were rather a combination meat shop and restaurant.

The beef is cut in thin slices and only white miso is used as is done in the Kobe district. Neither of the shops had ever tried red miso as they consider it too salty, nor

W. J. Morse's Notes.
December 27, 1930 (cont.).

had they tries preserving pork with either red or white miso. It was thought that pork could be preserved as well as beef in white miso. The miso-preserved meat is only broiled. The white miso is used only in preserving different kinds of fish and beef while red miso is used only for preserving vegetables. Meat and fish will not keep more than one month in white miso and vegetables preserved in red miso will keep indefinitely.

The meat is preserved in small wooden tubs with alternate layers of miso and slices of beef. Each tub holds about two pounds of meat. The meat becomes well seasoned through in about one week and is at its best in 7-10 days. In warm weather the meat will hardly keep two weeks.

In visiting the food department of one of the large department stores we found a special sale was on with miso preserved meat in two-pound tubs and 1-pound boxes. The meat was packed in the miso by the meat department of the store. We also found various kinds of fish preserved in white miso. In some cases, as salmon and tuna, slices of fish were used while with small fish as the tai (porgy) the entire fish was preserved.

Various confectionary stores were visited on way to miso places but we noticed nothing different along the lines of soybean cakes, candles and other products than collected last season.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, December 28, 1930.
Peiping, Chihli, China.

Today I worked on notes and in packing one parcel post box of seed and one of poplar cuttings #'d 7623, and one of mistletoe #'d 7637, and also in trying to work up headings for a chart record to display the results of testing daily a Tamopan persimmon from those brought in weekly from the storage bed.

The above work not only kept me busy throughout the day, but also well into the night.



Negative #46436. Viscum sp. Pink or red berried mistletoe. Peiping, Chihli, China. A nearby view of a good sized clump of this attractive red-berried mistletoe taken on the city wall. This species was sent in as is under #7634. It is fastened to a locus tree in this picture.

E. E. Bennett's Office
 Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
 Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Today I worked on notes and in general was busy.
 Found box of seed and one of papers containing
 one of sketches of a bird, and also in trying to work up
 something for a name to give to the bird of seed.
 In the afternoon I went to the bank to see
 from the storage box.
 The above were not only kept in my charge but
 they also were kept in the night.

Positive result. When in the morning
 I found a small bird of a seed and
 along of this seed and the seed was
 only small. This seed was also in the night.
 It is known to a seed from the night.

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Peiping, China,
December 26, 1930.

Mr. Knowles A. Myerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myerson:

Yesterday I received your good and welcome letter of November 29th, the first, by the way, which I have had since yours of September 9th from Marcellais.

As it does not appear practical for Morse and me to return together (for I cannot well complete my work here by the time I assume he will be returning) I honestly much prefer him to get back first. For as you quite well know, the first arrival takes the edge off of the other fellows appearance, and I do not want to detract one jot or tittle of the credit and glory from Morse, if on account of our work there is anything in that line due the members of the expedition.

In regard to the winter climate of Peiping, I feel sure that it is not only equal to, if not much better than that of Washington, and I do not believe that I am taking any undue risks in remaining here until spring. Besides, we are accumulating a lot of valuable information and specific data relative to the fall handling and processing, winter storage and handling of persimmons in Peiping and vicinity, which we believe will not only be of interest, but directly or indirectly of commercial value to American growers of Oriental persimmons.

I feel quite sure that if you were here and could go with us to the persimmon winter storage yard of Mr. Chu Li Chi, in the village of Hsiang Yang, in the foothills, 25 miles to the north of Peiping, where we are getting continuous air and storage bed temperature records, that you would not only realize the importance of the persimmon industry in this region, but also the importance of a careful study of the Chinese practices, by rule of thumb or word of mouth, in handling this, one of, if not their most important and valuable fruit crop.

We have a lot of brand new and most interesting dope on this North Central China persimmon problem, have made some good contacts, and can, when we return, easily arrange for a

fine piece of work with permissions here next season for Tommy or some other permission expert. Think it over between the time you receive this and our return, for I believe that we can then give you sufficient new data to present to Doctor Taylor and the Secretary, which will not only convince them of the importance of the work and its direct or indirect bearing on this new fruit industry for America, but also which will result in their authorizing you to send Tommy or some one else out next September to undertake and complete this work.

Well, yes, I apparently did dally for quite a time about the gate of St. Peter, and might have heeded his invitation to "Come on in" had it not been for the concerted pull of the work of Foreign Plant Introduction, my loved ones, and numerous true good friends. At any rate, fate, or whatever power it may have been, decreed that I should continue, and perhaps for a purpose, for it could not have been otherwise. That purpose, I surmise and honestly feel, is my loyal and unfailing service to Foreign Plant Introduction. It's field is without limits and its goal is service to a people and a country equal to any and surpassed by none.

I feel that I have, and am now, with Ruth's assistance (without whose presence and untiring care and devotion I perhaps would have harkened to St. Peter's invitation to "Come on in") taking pretty good care of myself.

Unless you supply Horse and me with television photographic apparatus I cannot figure out how it will be possible for us to carry out your request for pictures. After all, isn't it the pictures of the material we get and the material itself that is most wanted and most valuable? However, as your request for a picture of the leader of the Peiping contingent of your Oriental Expedition accords practically to instructions in this connection, I will see what can be done, but at this season, with every vestige of farm crops and activities gone, I do not expect much as to subject or setting and trust that you may not be entirely disappointed with the results of our efforts.

I have had experience in the Office of trying to get in touch, after one's return from an extended trip, with the moving show during one's absence, and at the same time keep abreast of and in touch with what is daily staged, and can readily understand and appreciate your present situation and feelings.

I recently addressed a letter to Doctor Fairchild at Coconut Grove. Suppose he will soon be out again with Mr. Armour on the "Utowana". I understand that Collins and Keapton are scheduled to go with them on this trip. They are both fine fellows and with Doctor Fairchild and Mr. Armour, the expedition should make a most creditable showing.

Mr. R. A. R.

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12-28-30.

We hope that Doctor Galloway reached his winter home at Lakeland safely and in good condition. My last advice concerning him was not very favorable.

The weather here has been dry. There was a light snow fall October 31st, but since then it has been dry and cold, but not uncomfortably so.

Horae was here the latter part of October and early November and we think was not only pleased with his visit to Peiping, but also quite well satisfied with the results of our work while he was here.

On October 28th we visited the Botanical Garden outside the city and obtained about a dozen samples of soybeans and other leguminous seed. I went out there again December 13th and secured seed of ten or a dozen varieties of cotton for Mr. Suyetake, Mr. Horae's Japanese interpreter. In return for the seed we secured on the two trips, the Director asked that we supply them with experimental quantities of seed of the following:

Tobacco:

Kentucky, one sucker.
Kentucky yellow pryor.

Corn:

Two or three varieties each of America's best white and yellow.

Hemp:

Sample of America's best variety.

Miscellaneous: (names are as they gave them)

Ludocaulana tinctoria, L. (possibly tinctoria).
Polygonum tinctorium, Lour.
Leslia tinctoria, L.

As we understand, the last three plants noted are dye plants. If not available, please so advise when other seeds are sent. Send the seed requested above addressed as follows:

Field and Garden Department,
Botanical Garden,
Outside Hsichihmen,
Peiping, Chihli, China.

Parcel post packages #s 29-P and 30-P and 31-P containing seed and plant material will be delivered to the American Legation in time to be included in the diplomatic pouch leaving here January 1, 1931, enroute to Washington.

The following more or less detailed information, we trust, will prove of interest and some assistance to those

having to do with newly introduced plant material.

Allium sp. #7630. Chinese leek. This perhaps, in Peiping and other parts of China, is one of, if not the most extensively used winter vegetables of any found on the market. It may prove to be of interest and value to American gardeners.

Brassica sp. #7625. Chinese cabbage. Peiping has the reputation of growing a very fine quality of white Chinese cabbage. It is thought that this late introduction, like seed potatoes from Maine, may serve to give our growers a fresh supply of seed for the production perhaps of a better crop of what we know at home as Chinese celery-cabbage.

Coriandrum nativum. #7626. quite probably this is used at home although we do not recall having ever seen it in the market. It may serve there, as it does so extensively here, as a condiment for soups. In case it has not been used in this way it should be tried.

Diospyros lotus. #7500. Chinese wild persimmon or black date. This seed is from the place of Mr. Chi, in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping. Trees from this seed will perhaps be as hardy as any to be had from the Orient for this reason they are sent.

Daucus sp. #7624. Chinese red carrot. These long, deep red carrots are good looking and attractive. We have tried sending in the roots, but do not know whether they got through in good shape, so are taking this opportunity to send in a small amount of seed. It's trial may prove interesting to Doctor Shoemaker and others.

Eragrostis sp. #7601. Buckwheat. This seed from near the Mongolian border, where the farming conditions, we understand, are at best none too good, and for the past three or four years really quite adverse on account of the scarcity of rain, should prove to be of interest.

Linum sp. #7598. Flax. The Kalgan region is the only one in the Orient where we have found flax seed in abundance. The firm from whom we secured this seed had between 30 and 40 men screening flax seed and a number of others packing it for shipment, so we were told, to Japan. The seed was reported to have been grown in the Kalgan region. The sample sent may prove to be interesting and valuable.

Lactuca sp. #7627. Chinese stem lettuce. A good Chinese vegetable which is worthy of trial in America. We have it frequently here at the hotel and find it really very good.

Phaseolus sp. Beans in variety. #'s 7604, 7605, 7606, 7613, 7614, 7615, 7616. All are from the Kalgan region. When Morse and I were getting information here about sung bean sprouts

Mr.

E. A. Ryerson.

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and bean varietal, we were told that the best beans for these products come from Kalgan, so we thought it advisable to get seed samples from there.

Peas sp. #7603 and 7622. Field peas from Kalgan, and #7628, early garden pea from Peking, may prove to be of interest.

Pathological. #7632. This looks to be an interesting rust on mistletoe branches. The specimen will likely be of interest to Mr. John Stevenson.

Rapistrum nativa in var. #'s 7629, 7631 and 7632. Chinese winter radishes. These are quite different, we think, from anything in the radish line grown at home. They may prove to be interesting to American truck gardeners.

Soybean sp. Soybeans. #'s 7699, 7607, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7611, 7612, 7613, 7619, 7620, 7621. Seed from stock reported to be grown in the vicinity of Kalgan. These are for the Dorsett and Morse soybean collection being assembled in the Office of Forage Crops.

Spinacea sp. #7633. Chinese spinach. Seed sent for trial in comparison with varieties now in common use in America.

Triticum sp. #7602. Chinese so-called oil wheat. This is interesting looking seed secured in Kalgan. It is said to grow only in cold regions. It should prove to be of interest to some one in the Department.

Vicia faba. Broad bean. #7600. Interesting from both a forage and vegetable point of view.

Vigna sinensis. #7617. For the legume seed collection being assembled in the Office of Forage Crops.

Parcel post package #30-2 contains the following:

Pathological. #7636. Short pieces of branches of a species of populus which show swellings which look suspicious. Mr. John Stevenson will no doubt be interested in this material.

Populus sp. Small leaved poplar. #7623. These cuttings are from trees from 6" to 18" or so in diameter and 50 to 70 feet or more in height. The bark of all the trees in the group from which these sections were secured is the whitest we have seen on any other poplars. It should be valuable for ornamental plantings and for trial in the Northwest.

Viscum sp. Red or pink Chinese mistletoe. #7634. Perhaps some may say this being a parasite on trees, should not be introduced and established. We already have the white and green, so why not the red or pink. At any rate we are send-

Mr. K. A. B.

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12-28-30.

ing a well seeded clump along and hope for better success than B. & B. had with seed sent in in 1924.

Package #31-P contains #7637, twenty catties (about 25 pounds) of Castanea castanopsis, chinquapin. An additional amount of seed, like those sent in under #7497, and from the same source. We feel sure that Mr. Gravatt and Mr. Beattie will be interested in this shipment.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

P.H./rd.

Washington, D. C.,
November 29, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
care of American Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Howard:

I am enclosing herewith a letter forwarded on from Shamel, asking that we send it to you. We delayed somewhat as we wanted to be sure before sending it that you might not be returning, since it is my understanding that you would be returning by Christmas but I judge that this is not the case. I can appreciate how you feel about wanting to stay until Morse returns, but, on the other hand, none of us here wanted you to risk the winter weather at Peiping or that vicinity. You hung around St. Peter's gate too long last spring to tempt the old boy any more. He might open up and say "Come on inside" the next time you stand out there making faces at him three weeks or so. We would much prefer to have you in a better climate and had hoped to have you back here for the holidays.

I suppose it is needless to assure you to take care of yourself as long as you have a waking hour and a chance to pick up anything outside, so I can only lay down general rules and, I suppose to be safe, I should forbid you to get caught out if the temperature drops lower than 50° F. below zero and to insist that you get at least one hour's sleep a night. Please do take care of your hide even if you don't value it very much. It is the only one you have and it is the only one we have of its kind as well, and before you come back be sure that Morse gets a few pictures of you in the field and take more of him out in the field showing work, but not with store clothes on. We are getting many requests for pictures of our men in the field and we want to give them new stuff. There have been a number of requests for pictures of you especially. We haven't many really good pictures in the files and those we have have been used. We want some stuff with good atmosphere so that there is no question that the men are in the field and not tourists just off the ship that anyone else could have taken. So, get out the old patched trousers, borrow a Chinese coat and stage us a real show.

I have been home a month now but I would hate to have to account for the time. It doesn't seem that long and it has been one dizzy whirl. The week after I came back D. F. blew in and just left two days ago. Then Westover returned and a week later Dickson from Russia. Kuleshov came back to Washington and Brayard of Morocco dropped in for several days. Hodgson stopped in on his way to Tunis and there was a week given over to the Land Grant College Association meetings and

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

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the meetings of the American Agronomy Society, with a resulting constant parade of station directors, college research workers and some presidents over to this office to discuss their plant introduction needs. It seems to me I mentioned this before in a letter since I have come back, but if I am repeating myself it is only an indication of advancing years. I can't keep up with you young fellows.

Doctor Galloway leaves for Florida this afternoon. I doubt very much if I get down there this winter. I would like to see the station as I have only been down there once since I came into the office. Ben and the others keep in close touch with it and with D. F. on the ground and B. T. in Florida as well, the office is well represented.

We are having the first real touch of winter. It was down to 15° F. yesterday and not much better this morning, frost extending all the way to northern Florida.

With best wishes to you, your daughter and the Morse family, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(s) Knowles A. Ryerson,
Principal Horticulturist in Charge.

KAR:MMB

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, December 29, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Spent most of the day preparing and arranging copy of the chart we plan to use in testing out each day (for so long as they last) the Tamopan persimmons weekly brought in from the winter storage bed at the village of Hsiang Tang.

We finished the copy and Liu took it with him this evening to give to the printer to have printed. We hope to get the printed copies for first use next Friday when we bring in a fresh lot of fruit for measurements, weights and notes.

A copy of the form worked out today, follows after Mr. Morse's notes.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, December 29, 1930.
Tokyo, Japan.

In the morning we called at the American Consulate to arrange for a third extension of Mr. Suyetake's re-entry permit to the United States. Mr. Sturgeon fixed up the papers and thought on account of Mr. Suyetake's work with the U. S. Government, no trouble would be experienced in securing a third extension. He said, however, that third extensions were not usually given.

We visited several sections in the city looking up soy-bean products but found nothing new for the New Year's holiday season. However, we did find a great abundance of very

attractive looking cakes made of rice and adzuki bean paste. The adzuki bean seems to be used more for special occasions than is the soybean.

RECORD OF TESTS OF TAMOPAN PERSIMMONS GRADE 1.

Fruit from storage bed at Hsiang Tang, Chihli, China, where continuous bed and air temperatures are being recorded.

Date fruit was taken from storage bed:

[illegible]

RECORD OF TESTS OF TAMOPAN PERSIMMONS GRADE 1.

Date fruit was taken from storage bed:

[illegible]

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, December 30, 1930.
Peiping, China.

In the forenoon I wrote a letter to Mr. C. Walter Young, Far Eastern Representative, Institute of Current World Affairs, 522 5th Ave. N. Y. A copy of the letter is included at the end of these notes as a reminder of how I am beginning to feel that when in the field, use the Chinese practice of not trusting any one until he proves himself worthy of confidence.

It may also serve the purpose of keeping some other explorer out of similar trouble.

After getting that out of the way, I packed parcel post package #31-P with chinquapins, Castanea castinopsis #7637, which Liu had a friend in Shanghai get for him at Hang Chow. The nuts are originally from Shao Hsiang, Che Kiang Province, and are the same as Liu got when there last month and which went in under our #7497.

The remainder of the day was spent in making up our new tabulated records of persimmon weights and measurements.

After dinner, until 10:30 p.m. we worked with our enlargements, getting them numbered up and the negatives out so that we can write legends for each picture. As soon as we can get the time we will arrange these enlarged pictures as we want them to appear in the albums we are having made for them.

There was a snow flurry most all morning but it did not amount to very much, and tonight does not appear to be any

colder than it has been for a week past.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, December 30, 1930.
Tokyo and Tachikawa, Japan.

In the morning we went to the main store of the Yamato Seed Co. where we met Mr. Ishida, president of the company, and Mr. Youu in charge of the foreign section. This company only handles the green vegetable varieties of soybeans but are planning on making a speciality of the black seeded variety grown in the Shizuoka district for green manure.

When asked concerning kudzu seed, the president advised that the company did not handle the seed though they have had inquiries from the United States regarding it. They wished to know where it was cultivated in Japan as they might handle the seed.

After lunch we went to the Koyasu Hog Breeding Farm at Tachikawa where we met the director, Mr. Naramatsu, to whom we had a letter of introduction from Mr. Salto of the S. M. Ry. at Dairen. This hog farm, a private concern, was started about 11 years ago and is for the purpose of developing high grade hogs in Japan (and incidentally for profit). The farm is equipped with cement buildings and seems to be up-to-date in every way for carrying on hog breeding work on an extensive scale. The breeding stock, mostly Yorkshires from England, consists of about 500 head. About 1,000 pigs are handled during the year and about 500 3-4 months' old pigs are sold throughout Japan for breeding purposes. It is the only privately owned farm of this kind

W. J. Morse's Notes.
December 30, 1930 (cont.).

in Japan.

The farm since its beginning has used a standard formula consisting of mixed feeds and minerals in which soybean oil cake is included. During the past fall experiments using larger amounts of soybean oil cake were started in cooperation with the C. M. Ry. Such experiments use as high as 40 per cent of soybean oil cake in the mixed feed. This amount of oil cake which is a highly concentrated nitrogenous feed appears rather high to start on and may lead to serious stomach trouble. However, the S. M. Ry. desires larger amounts of soybean oil cake to be used in feeds and therefore greater utilization for feed rather than fertilizer.

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Peiping, China,
December 30, 1930.

Mr. C. Walter Young,
Far Eastern Representative,
Institute of Current World Affairs,
522 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This letter is to advise you that the two copies of "American Cinematographer" loaned to you on October 24th with the understanding that they would be returned to me before you left Peiping, were a month, or such a matter, later received from Tokyo. Many thanks for their return.

I desire at this time to call your attention to the fact that the two 100 foot spools each of Eastman Standard Commercial Motion Picture Film (all I had in stock) which were loaned you because none was commercially available at that time in Peiping and you were urgently in need of it, and because of your promise to replace the two rolls shortly from Tientsin or Shanghai, have not to date been received. This may not be the result of your failure to purchase and mail the films as promised, but rather to some miscarriage of Chinese Mail Service; I would like to believe the latter the case.

If the two spools of film have been mailed, please have them traced. If they have not been sent, please see that they are mailed with as little delay as possible, to me here at Peiping, c/o U. S. Legation, and be sure to take the precaution to arrange, when sending the films, so that I will not have to pay duty or have trouble in getting them after they reach Peiping.

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, December 31, 1930.
Peiping, China.

11:15 p.m. This has been a long and in some respects a more or less exciting day.

Snow began falling shortly after we got up this morning and continued pretty much all day, but there is no great amount of snow on the ground, and for this we are glad.

On looking over the morning paper we saw a notice that the post office would be closed today, also January 1, 2, 3, and 4th.

We received a notice after dinner last night that there is a parcel post package at the office for us. We arranged with the hotel last night to get this package early this morning. According to the notice of holiday, this, we feared, would not be possible. About 9:30 the hotel boy reported that as it was a holiday he could not get the parcel.

By this time it was snowing quite hard. However, we asked Liu to go over to the post office and explain the situation to some of the men who might be there, and see if he could get the package. About 10:00 o'clock he returned - no success whatever.

We had parcels 29-P, 30-P and 31-P packed for taking to the Legation today so got them from the cool attic room and went to the Legation, as a last resort, to see if we could find some one there who could help us.

They were working on the pouch when we took our parcels in, and told us they had to get it down early to get the postal authorities to accept it. It was fortunate we got our

there when we did or they would not have gotten into this week's pouch.

From the post room we went into the room of Mr. L. H. Ellis, one of the second secretaries. I explained the situation to him and told him that it was a very valuable collection of persimmon scions which were mailed at Okitsu, Japan on December 20th, and that I would hate to have them lay here in Peiping without attention for five days, and that I came over to see if he would not do all that he possibly could to help us get possession of the parcel.

He said that the postal officials are for the most part Chinese and that he did not know any one there but the Commissioner of Posts, Mr. Nelson, and that he did not like to trouble him with minor matters. I again told him the shipment was very important.

Mr. Ellis, after a few minutes, picked up the phone and called Mr. Nelson's office or home, I know not which. A little later he told me that Mr. Nelson was out hunting. He then called the Legation exchange boy and told him there was a package in the P. O. which he was anxious to get, and to try and find some one in the post office whom he could talk to about it.

As Mr. Ellis wanted to attend to some dictation, I told him I would wait in the outer office. In about 20 minutes Mr. Ellis came out and asked for the post office notice slip, and a little later gave me a note and one of his cards to a Mr. Greenfield in a different branch of the service from the parcel post service, who might possibly help us, but he thought

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
December 31, 1930 (cont.).

perhaps that would be doubtful. As we were leaving Mr. Ellis remarked that Mr. Greenfield was in his office but the phone was not being answered. He also suggested that we get over to Mr. Greenfield's office before he left for tiffin.

We hastened over to the Post Office and inquired for Mr. Greenfield's office and were advised that he was not there. I remarked that I knew Mr. Greenfield was there. We were then shown to his office where we were admitted. When we entered his office there was a mutual recognition, for we had met, a few weeks ago, at dinner at Dr. Sohtsu King's home.

Mr. Greenfield told me that he had received a number of requests for assistance about getting parcel post packages and had not been able to do anything to accommodate those who phoned, and he did not believe there was anything which could be done, as the place was locked up and no one there.

I know not, but there must have been something about me or in my expression which showed disappointment or perhaps doubt, for in a flash he said, "I will go down and let you see for yourself". I told him that was not necessary as I was perfectly willing to take his word for it. However, he got up from his desk, tried the door to the large safe in his room to see that it was locked, and we proceeded to the parcel post room and, as he said, found it locked. We stood for a second, and in the interim I said I guessed that settled it. Without a word, he went outside to where a truck was either being loaded or unloaded, I cannot recall which,

and it is immaterial except that this gave us an opportunity to enter the building. Mr. Greenfield told the Chinese boy, who was apparently supervising the handling of parcels to and from the truck, what we wanted and at the same time handed him the notice. The boy explained that his work was at another desk. All the time we kept walking to where the parcels are arranged on shelves and in a few seconds we spied the one marked Dorsett, and got it out. Mr. Greenfield told the boy to let me have it and that he would be personally responsible in case there was any duty to collect or that any question should arise.

Having succeeded in our quest we thanked Mr. Greenfield and rode off in our rikshas for our hotel.

On the way back we stopped at the Legation to let Mr. Ellis know that we had the parcel, and thanked him for his kindness and assistance.

We asked him when the pouch would close and was told that it had not only closed, but had already been sent to the post office.

We then realized that even though we had succeeded in getting the package of scions, we would not be able to mail them before Monday, January 5, 1931.

From our limited experience with Japanese plant shipment, we feared that these scions were too wet, and upon opening the package in our office, we found this to be the case. Therefore, after assigning numbers to each set of scions and writing them up, we repacked the entire lot for shipment to Washington.

The parcels are numbered 32-P, 33-P and 34-P, and are

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
December 31, 1930 (cont. 3).

now in a cool attic room where we are doing our persimmon fruit work.

We will get these parcels into the commercial mail the first thing Monday morning.

This collection of persimmon scions contain seven non-astringent varieties and seventeen astringent varieties, and as a whole is, no doubt, interesting and most valuable lot of Japanese persimmons.

Legitimate and persistent effort, as a rule, accomplishes results.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, December 31, 1930.
Tokyo, Japan.

During the day we visited different sections of Tokyo looking up soybean products. Although we found a great variety of products in the forms of candies, cakes and candied beans, we found only one new product - powdered coffee. This is made from coffee beans, soybeans, corn, etc., by the Aihara Co. of Tokyo. It seems to be an excellent product but is ground too finely, giving it a form too much like coffee essence.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
December 31, 1930.

Dr. E. Nagai,
Acting Director,
Imperial Horticultural Exp. Station,
Okitsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan.

Dear Doctor Nagai:

Thanks for your good letter of December 20th which reached me December 26th, 1930. The box of scions were received today, slightly over moist from long shipment, but otherwise apparently in good condition. I have written up and repacked the entire collection and it will very soon be on its way to Washington.

I am personally very grateful to you for your cooperation and kindness in supplying us with scions of named varieties of persimmons in your official collection at Okitsu.

The research workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, I feel sure, will be delighted with the addition of these named varieties to their collection for trial and observation.

I am sorry the scions of persimmons recently sent to you from here arrived somewhat dry. I did not realize that it took so long to get parcel post packages through to Japan from China. However, I trust that you will be successful in saving the varieties included in my recent shipment, especially the "Foot high" and "white barked" varieties, for I think these may prove to be of importance in your work.

If we can be of service to you at any time please do not hesitate to let us know.

Very truly yours,

FHD/rd.

F. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

Imperial Horticultural Experiment Sta.,
Okitsu, Shizuoka-ken, Japan,
Dec. 20, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Wagons-Lits Hotel,
Peiping, China.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending us scions of five varieties of persimmon, they arrived somewhat dried, but not so much that we may fail in grafting.

We have the pleasure to send you scions of persimmons as follows:

No.	Name.	(D. & M. #)
7330	Sakushu-Mishirazu	7638.
7430	Kiyosu-Tanenashi	7639.
x - 7530	Yukineri	7640.
7630	Benigaki	7641.
x - 7730	Mikagemaru	7642.
7830	Gojo-Shakokushi	7643.
7930	Kunitomi	7644.
8030	Ibogaki	7645.
x - 8130	Hegurogaki	7646.
x - 8230	Aosa	7647.
8330	Ichiryo	7648.
8430	Inasochi	7649.
8530	Banshi	7650.
8630	Shimpel	7651.
x - 8730	Fujiwara-Gosho	7652.
x - 8830	Kurogaki	7653.
8930	Izaemon	7654.
9030	Eboshi	7655.
9130	Wawe-Jisha	7656.
x - 9230	Kubo	7657.
9330	Sangokuichi	7658.
9430	Atago	7659.
9530	Hgakushi	7660.
	X means non-astringent variety.	
9630	Diospyros Lotus "Naga-Memegaki"	7661.

They have been sent by parcel post, in a wooden box, we hope they will be received in good condition.

Yours truly,

(s) K. Nagai.

SPOT NO. 22.

VITACOLOR MOTION PICTURE FILM
RECORDcopied
7/1/31

Nov. 11, 1930.

Shot 1. Footage 0 to 7'. At a distance of about 15'.
Stop 5.6. Fair light.

Scene. Kiln used in the processing of Chinese persimmons in hot-water to remove their astringency.

Shot 2. Footage 7' to 17'. Distance about 12'. Speed of shutter 16. Bright sun. Stop 5.6.

Scene. A Chinese selecting Tamopan persimmons.

Shot 3. Footage 17' to 37'. Distance about 6'. Speed of shutter 16. Stop 4. Bright sun.

Scene. Filling persimmons into container in processing kiln.

Shot 4. Footage 37' to 45'. Speed of shutter 16. Distance from object about 6'. Fair light. Stop between 2.8 and 4.

Scene. Filling persimmons into containers in processing kiln.

November 14, 1930.

Shot 5. Footage 45' to 57'. Stop between 2.8 and 4. Distance 50' or more. Fair light.

Scene. A panoramic view over a bed of 60,000 persimmons on the ground in the open in the village of Hsiang Tang, in the foothills some 25 miles to the north of Peiping.

This is one of the instances in which we unthinkingly tried to make a picture without removing the lense cap, and as is inevitably the case, it cannot be done.

Shot 6. Footage 57' to 70'. Stop between 2.8 and 4. Distance 50 feet or more. Fairly good light.

Scene. Same as undet shot #5, because that did not register.

December 7, 1930.

Shot 7. Footage 70' to 80'. Speed of shutter between 16 and 24. Stop 2.8. Bright sun, but late in evening. (3:00 p.m.) on Peiping City Wall. Distance from object, 3 feet.

Scene. Three varieties of persimmons. Left to right "High foot", "Square" and white bark variety, all from Hang Chow.

Shot 8. Footage 80' to 90'. Speed of shutter 16. Stop between 2.8 and 4. Distance from object about three feet.

Scene. The same as that under Shot 7, but with a somewhat smaller stop, and someone pointing at the persimmons, right to left, "white bark" sectioned, white bark whole fruit, "Square" and "High foot" persimmons.

Shot 9. Footage 90' to 100'. Bright sun. Stop between 2.8 and 4. Distance from object about 3 feet. Speed of shutter 16.
Scene. Tree frosted fruit of dull, frosted apple brown, whole and sectioned on the left then normal persimmon at this season on right, whole and sectioned fruit.
 December 7, 1930.

Standard form #1039
Approved by Comptroller
General U.S.
October 19, 1926.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY
ACCOUNTS RENDERED UNDER
AN ADVANCE OF FUNDS

Date: January 10, 1931.

Account of: P. H. Dorsett, under an advance of funds made under travel
authority No: 312-F, dated July 1, 1930, and under bond dated

	Amount advanced	
		\$4,000.00
Expended and not previously reimbursed:		
Date submitted	Period covered	Amount
11-19-30	11-2 to 11-31/30	\$400.50
12-10-30	11-1 to 11-30/30	430.92
1-10-31	12-1 to 12-31/30	409.57
	Total:	\$1,240.99

Balance due United States kept in Nat. City Bank of N.Y. \$2,759.01

I certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of my account, and
that I will continue in a travel status until early in May 1931 and that I
will have further need for this advance.

Signature _____

Agricultural Explorer.
(Official title)

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
PREAUDIT

Certified for payment in the

sum of \$

J. R. McCARL,
Comptroller General of
the United States.

By _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation: _____

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,

To: H. H. Forester

c/o U. S. Legation, Peking, China.

(Address)

Official Headquarters _____

Domicile _____

Residence _____

(For use of the Postal Service only)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty

from Dec. 1, 1930, 19____, to Dec. 31, 1930.

as per itemized statement within, under authority No. 312-7, dated July 1, 1930, \$409.57

AMOUNT

Dollars Cents

NOTATIONS

(Payee must not use column)

(Additional statements by Department,
Bureau, or Establishment,
if deemed necessary)

(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)

(Payee will NOT use this space)

Differences _____

Account verified; correct for \$ _____

(Signature or initials) _____

MEMORANDUM

Agricultural Explorer.

CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE

NO.
ACQ.
SPE.

EXISTENCE

OTHER

AMOUNT

If more than one type of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each type must be placed in some convenient place on this voucher.
* If authority for travel is more than one, state of travel and departure from each point as stated in the body of the report.

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$ _____ } on Treasurer of the United States
{ Cash, \$ _____, on _____, 19____ } in favor of payee named above

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

8-6874a

REVENUE SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

2882

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Yokohama, Japan on March 13, 1929, 19for temporary duty for approximate period indefiniteApproximate date of return to official headquarters indefinite, 192. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 4.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATION (Payee must initial this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
30 December.			U.S. & Mex. \$		
3	Road toll Paping-Helang Tang, official.			1 10	
	Hartung Photo Shop.	1		52 02	
4	100 sheets 8 1/2 x 10 1/2" paper, official use 7.005 official 3.20 per catty.			50	
5	1 1/2 cattles water nuts for sending to Wash. /			30	
	Riksha for Liu, official.			30	
	Road toll Helang Tang, official.			1 10	
	Official postage.			5 23	
	Peter Liu.	2		5 00	
	Peter Liu.	3		50 50	
	Peter Liu.	4		12 20	
	Peter Liu.	5		19 34	
	Peter Liu.	6		11 60	
	Peter Liu.	7		52 70	
	Peter Liu.	8		20 00	
7	Riksha, Liu, official.			65	
10	Official postage.			1 26	
12	Road toll Paping-Helang Tang, official.			1 10	
	official.				
	43 Permits for measurements & notes 3.015 /			65	
	Liu & self 3.20				
	2 entrance tickets to Bot. Garden, official /			40	
	Official postage.			70	
13	China Garage.	9		62 00	
	Road toll Helang Tang, official.			1 10	
	official.				
	40 Permits for notes & measurements 3.015 /			60	
	official. 3.20				

2 Entrance tickets to Bot. Garden, Liu & self/		40	
Official postage.		1 10	6884
Auto hotel to Hsiehshimen Sta. outside city, Liu			
self & 6 pcs. official baggage.		2 50	
Sta. coolie handling offic. baggage.		50	
official @ \$6.50 ea.			
2, 2nd C. tickets, Liu & self, Peiping-Kalgan /		13 00	
Lv. Peiping 12 o'clock noon, Arr. Kalgan 9:15 P.M.			
Sta. coolie Kalgan handling 6 pcs. offic. bagg.		40	
Riksha, Kalgan, Liu & self, Sta. to hotel .30		60	
Hotel porter Kalgan handling offic. baggage.		50	
25 lbs. bags seed samples, official @ .03.		75	
Riksha, Liu & self, official, 1 day ea. @ 1.75		3 50	
Hotel porter handling 6 pcs. offic. bagg.		50	
Riksha, Liu & self, hotel-sta., offic. @ .30		60	
Sta. coolie handling 6 pcs. offic. bagg.		40	
2, 2nd C. tickets Kalgan-Peiping, Liu & self,			
official @ \$6.50 ea.		13 00	
Lv. Kalgan 8:00 a.m. Ar. Peiping about 4:00 P.M.			
Sta. coolie Peiping handling 6 pcs. offic. bagg.		40	
Auto Hsiehshimen Sta. outside city to hotel,			
official.		2 50	
Hotel porter handling 6 pcs. offic. bagg.		50	
Total in Mex. \$		351 50	
Mex. \$351.50 reduced to U.S. \$ at rate of .2967 as			
per slip included in Sept. acc. & dated Sept. 23/1930. 104 29			
Official postage.		2 86	
Hartung Photo Shop.	10	10 67	
Riksha for Liu, official business.		50	
kiln, official.			
Sp. Model of hot water processing peralmsen/		2 40	
Riksha for Liu, official business, 1 day.		1 50	
Road toll Peiping-Hsiang Tang, official.		1 10	
		\$ 104 29 19 03	
TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)			
TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)			

10-16648

NOTATIONS

(To be used at discretion of Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

P. H. Dorsett.

30		U.S. \$	Mex. \$
December.		104 29	19 03
19	ments, official @.015. 40 Permits for notes & measure-/ Riksha for Liu, official.		60 30
20	1 Box typewriter carbon, official. 5 Pen points, official @.02 Official postage. Riksha for Liu, official. 500 sheets 2nd sheet typewriting paper 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, official @.005.		1 60 10 56 40 2 50
23	Riksha for Liu, official.		50
25	Official postage. Riksha for Liu, official.		47 30
26	Northern Printing Co.	11	7 00
	Road toll Peiping-Huang Tang, offic. 40 Permits for notes & measure- ments, official @.015.		1 10 60
	Hotel porter handling 3 offic. pkgs. @.23 ea.		10
27	13 sm. parcels garden seed, offic./ 2 Rikshas, Liu & self, 1 day ea. @.75 official. 1 Lg. bunch mistletoe for the berries/ Riksha for Liu, official.		2 99 1 50 1 40 20
29	2 Balls cotton string @.15 ea. offic. 1 lb. sm. rubber bands, official. Riksha for Liu, official.		30 2 50 40
	Official postage.		35
30	Riksha, Liu & self, official @.30		60

December.

0.75

U.S. \$ Mex. \$

500 sheets second sheet paper 0.100

0.005

4 wax models of porcelains, 0.625 each.

5 pos. Burlap 3 x 12 0.50, 0.50, 0.50.

Riksha for Liu, official.

Hartung Photo Shop.

China Garage.

Peter Liu.

Yen Yi Chai.

Peter Liu.

H. Dorsett per diem allowance, Dec.

1-31, 1930, incl. 0.70 per day.

Total in Mex. \$ from Dec. 17th-31 incl.

Mex. \$109.03 reduced to U.S. \$ at the

rate of .2594 as per slip inclosed

dated Dec. 17, 1930.

Total in U. S. Gold

409 27

28 28

January 10, 1931.

To whom it may concern:

I have not found it either practicable or

advantageous to get subvouchers for expenditures

except such as are included with this account.

P. H. Dorsett,

Agricultural Explorer.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

December 1, 1930

Dec. 31, 1930.

- 1 Peiping, China. Wrote up and packed plant material for shipment to Washington.
- 2 Peiping, China. Spent the day writing up notes and official correspondence.
- 3 Peiping & Hsiang Tang, China. Went to Hsiang Tang to see how recording thermometer was working. Made adjustments. Delivered P.P. Pkgs to Legation.
- 4 Peiping, China. Worked with official negatives. Wrote up and packed plant material & seed for shipment to Washington. Wrote offic. correspondence.
- 5 Peiping & Hsiang Tang, China. Visited persimmon storage yard to secure temp. readings, secure pictures & information.
- 6 Peiping, China. Packed plant material for shipment to Washington. Made nearby pictures. Wrote official correspondence.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Seed & Plant Introduction

Dec. 1, 1930

Dec. 31, 1930.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 7 | Peiping,
China. | Weighed & measured persimmons
under observation & made notes on them.
Made movie & still pictures |
| 8 | Peiping,
China. | Spent practically entire
day making out November
account. |
| 9 | Peiping,
China. | Worked on Nov. expense account.
Numbered negative jackets
& negatives. |
| 10 | Peiping,
China. | Worked on quarterly report
& on official correspondence.
Worked on albums of pictures
writing in legends. |
| 11 | Peiping,
China. | Wrote up & packed seed & plant
material for shipment. Answered
official correspondence. |
| 12 | Peiping &
Hsiang Tang,
China. | Went to persimmon storage yard at
Hsiang Tang. Made adjustments
on temp. recording thermometer. |
| 13 | Peiping &
Hsiang Tang,
China. | Went to persimmon storage yard at
Hsiang Tang, made adjustments to
thermometer. Weighed & measured & made
notes on persimmons under observation. |

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dec. 1, 1930

Dec. 31, 1930.

- Peiping 14th Packed equipment & supplies for
en route official trip to Kalgan.
Kalgan, Left Peiping at 12 noon.
China. Arr. Kalgan about 9:15 p.m.
- 15 Kalgan, Collecting seed samples
China. from grain dealers in
Kalgan & writing them up.
- 16 Kalgan on Left Kalgan about 8:00 A.M.
route to Arrived Peiping About 4:00
Peiping, P.M.
China.
- 17 Peiping, Worked with pictures. Worked with
China. persimmons weighing, measuring and
making notes on those under observation.
- 18 Peiping, Put in practically entire
China. day making charts for per-
simmon records.
- 19 Peiping, Visited persimmon storage yards
China. at Hsiang Tang securing temp
record, notes & pictures. Weighed, measured
& made notes on persimmons under observation.
Wrote offic. correspondence.
Worked on charts for persimmon
records.
- 20 Peiping,
China.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dec. 1, 1930

Dec. 31, 1930.

- 21 Peiping, China. Worked on arranging and numbering negatives & jackets entire day.
- 22 Peiping, China. Worked on scaled drawings of persimmon hot water processing kiln.
- 23 Peiping, China. Worked on drawings. official. Attended to other official matters.
- 24 Peiping, China. Worked on official drawings.
- 25 Peiping, China. Wrote official correspondence. Prepared charts for persimmon records.
- 26 Peiping, China. Visited persimmon storage yard at Hsiang Tang. Made notes, changed chart on thermometer, made adjustments to thermometer. Weighed & measured persimmons under observation.
- 27 Peiping, China. Wrote up and packed seed. Attended to other official matters.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

Dec. 1, 1930

Dec. 31, 1930.

- 28 Peiping, China. Worked on notes. Packed seed & plant material. Worked on persimmon charts.
- 29 Peiping, China. Worked on persimmon charts. Attended to other official matters.
- 30 Peiping, China. Wrote official correspondence. Worked with persimmon data and charts. Numbered pictures.
- 31 Peiping, China. Spent most of day packing, writing up and numbering plant material. Wrote up notes & official correspondence.

W. J. Morse
312-P
Feb. 7, 1929.

July 1, 1930

January 19, 1931.

4,000.00

3/16/30	2/1/30-2/28/30	334.78	
9/28/30	8/1/30-8/31/30	429.52	
11/6/30	10/1/30-10/31/30	460.35	
12/26/30	11/1/30-11/30/30	482.65	2,215.32
1/19/31	12/1/30-12/31/30	508.02	1,784.68
	Nat. Cty. Bnk. N. Y. & cash		

in March, 1931

Agricultural Explorer.

6895

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____
No. _____

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
PREAUDIT
Certified for payment in the
sum of \$ _____
J. R. McCARL,
*Comptroller General of
the United States.*
By _____

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry

(Department, Bureau, or Establishment)

Appropriation:

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.,

To W. J. Morse

(Payee)

c/o-American Consulate, Tokyo, Japan.

(Address)

PAID BY

(For use of Paying Office)

Official Headquarters Washington, D.C. Domicile _____ Residence _____
(For use of the Postal Service only)

FOR REIMBURSEMENT of travel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty		AMOUNT		NOTATIONS
		Dollars	Cents	(Payee must not use this column)
from <u>December 1</u> , 19 <u>30</u> to <u>December 31</u> , 19 <u>31</u>				
as per itemized statement within, under authority No. <u>312-P</u> , dated <u>July 1, 1930</u> , \$		508	02	
(Additional statements by Department, Bureau, or Establishment, if deemed necessary)	(ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION)	(Payee will NOT use this space)		
		Differences		
		Account verified; correct for	\$	
		(Signature or initials)		

MEMORANDUM

Agricultural Explorer.

(To be filled in by the payee) CHARACTER OF EXHIBITION		NO. OF COPIES		NUMBER OF COPIES		NUMBER OF COPIES	
(To be filled in by the payee) CHARACTER OF EXHIBITION		NO. OF COPIES		NUMBER OF COPIES		NUMBER OF COPIES	

If more than one lot of evidence is submitted, the statement of exhibition of each lot must be placed in some convenient place on this exhibit.
 If separately provided for, there is more than one board, then of course the separate statement must be placed in the body of the exhibit in each case.

Paid by { Check No. _____, dated _____, 19____, for \$_____
 { Cash, \$_____, on _____, 19____

{ on Treasurer of the United States
 { in favor of payee named above

MEMORANDUM—DO NOT SIGN

10-16648

6897

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Tokyo, Japan on March 13, 1930
 for temporary duty for approximate period two years
 Approximate date of return to official headquarters March, 1931

2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE 19 <u>30</u>	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
1	taxi-to visit S.W.Ry. offices & storage yards-2 hours-Harbin			4 00	
2	taxi-to S.W.Ry. Cent. Office-Harbin taxi to visit yards of grain merchants and C.W.Ry. and grain markets-5 hours-Harbin.			50 10 00	
3	taxi-hotel to railway sta.-Harbin			50	
3	transfer-luggage-hotel to ry. sta. Harbin			50	
3	ry. fare(1-C)-C.W.Ry.-Harbin to Changchun, Manchuria- interpreter & self			23 42	
3	compartment-1C-C.W.Ry.-Harbin to Changchun, Man- churia-interpreter and self			9 62	
3	porter fee-transfer luggage from C.W.Ry. sta. to S.W.Ry. sta., Changchun.			50	
3	ry. fare(2-C)-S.W.Ry.-Changchun to Hailan, Manchuria- interpreter & self.			39 20	
3	express fare(2-C)-S.W.Ry.-Changchun to Hailan, Manchuria-interpreter & self			2 00	
3	left Harbin at 9.15 A.M.				
3	arr. Changchun at 3.15 P.M.				
3	left Changchun at 4.30 P.M.				
3	arr. Hailan at 8.35 P.M.				
3	porter fee-to handle luggage at Hailan			50	
4	basha-6 hours to visit soybean storage yards ry. yards-Hailan			3 00	
4	porter fee-to handle luggage-Hailan			50	
4	riksha-ry. sta. to inn-interpreter & self-Hailan			30	
4	official postage			66	
5	express fare(2-C)-S.W.Ry.-Hailan to Hailan, Manchuria-interpreter & self.			3 00	
5	porter to handle luggage at ry. sta. Hailan			50	
5	left Hailan at 7.15 A.M.				
5	arr. at Hailan				

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5	left Hsiungyaocheng at 5.06 P.M.				
5	arr. Dairen at 8.00 P.M.				
5	checking 7 pieces luggage at Hsiungyaocheng			70	
5	taxi-ry.sta. to hotel-Dairen			50	
8	st.car fare-laboratory to Dairen Harves and re-				
8	turn-interpreter & self.			20	
9	st.car fare-laboratory to Dairen Harves and re-				
9	turn-interpreter & self.			20	
10	parcel postage-pkg.#232-seed material to U.S.Dept.				
10	Agrie. Washington, D.C.			274	
10	parcel postage-pkg.#233-seed material to U.S.Dept.				
10	Agrie. Wash. D.C.			274	
10	parcel postage-pkg.#234-seed material to U.S.Dept.				
10	Agrie. Wash. D.C.			274	
10	riksha-to carry parcel packages from laboratory				
10	to P.O. Dairen			15	
10	official postage			46	
11	ball of cord-official use			30	
11	riksha to carry seed from seed store-Russian Sect.				
11	to laboratory.			30	
11	25 lbs. of kudzu seed at rate of ¥1.105 per				
11	pound, Dairen	1		2763	
11	2 soybean oil cakes of the round type at ¥1.20				
11	each for Dept. exhibit	2		240	
13	parcel postage-pkg.#235-seed material to U.S.				
13	Dept. Agric. Wash. D.C.			274	
13	parcel postage-pkg.#236-seed material to U.S.				
13	Dept. Agric. Wash. D.C.			274	
13	parcel postage-pkg.#237-seed material to U.S.				
13	Dept. Agric. Wash. D.C.			274	
13	official postage			79	
13	riksha-to carry parcel packages from laboratory				
13	to P.O.			15	
16	st.car fare- to S.W.Ry. Cent. Laboratory and return				
16	-interpreter and self.			20	
16	st.car fare-to S.W.Ry. transportation Bur. and re-				
16	turn-interpreter & self.			20	
16	rent room #12-Gohin Bldg.-½ month-Dec.1 to Dec.15,				
16	1930 at ¥50. per month.	3		2500	
17	st.car fare- to Military Police Office and return				
17	-interpreter & self.			20	
17	st.car fare-to Soybean Oil Willers and Dealers				
17	association and return.			20	
17	official postage			136	
18	steamer fare-L-C-Dairen, Manchuria to Kobe, Japan-				
18	interpreter and self.			13000	
18	taxi-hotel to steamer pier-Dairen, Manchuria			50	

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

10-1064		GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE	
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DEL Request	FROM —	TO —	VIA R.R.	AMOUNT	(Payee must not use this column)
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No. OF TRANS- ROBATIONS	NOTATION

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL PERFORMED UPON TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem—Continuation Sheet

MEMORANDUM

Payee

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOUCHER NUMBER	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 39					
	<i>Brought forward</i>			306 58	
18	transfare-official trunk and 3 pieces luggage-to Dairen wharf. Dairen.			1 80	
18	left Dairen, Manchuria at 10 A.M.				
17	photo prints-Dairen	4		4 51	
17	photo prints	5		13 61	
13	parcel postage-pkg. #258-seed material to U.S. Dept. Agr., Wash. D.C.			2 74	
20	arr. Moji, Japan at 8.00 A.M.				
20	ferry fare-Moji to Shimonoseki, Japan and return-interpreter & self.			30	
20	left Moji, Japan at 12.30 P.M.				
21	arr. Kobe, Japan at 8.00 A.M.				
21	taxi-steamers pier to ry. sta. Kobe, Japan.			1 00	
21	fees-steamers room boys-for interpret- er & self. Kobe.			5 00	
21	fees-steamers steward-for interpreter and self. Kobe.			5 00	
21	fees-steamers bath boy-for interpreter & self. Kobe.			3 00	
21	checking luggage at Kobe-12 pieces- interpreter & self.			1 20	
21	porter fee-handling luggage at ry. sta. Kobe.			50	
21	transportation luggage-interpreter & self-stbt. pier to ry. sta. Kobe.			3 00	
21	ry. fare(2-C)-Kobe to Tokyo Sta. Tokyo, Japan-interpreter & self.			25 12	
21	left Kobe at 3.27 P.M.				
21	arr. Kyoto at 5.10 P.M.				
21	transfare luggage-ry. sta. to hotel, Kyoto.			1 00	
22	taxi to Kyoto Imper. Agr. Coll. from hotel and return. Kyoto.			2 00	
23	express fares(2-C) and seats-Kyoto to Tokyo Sta. Tokyo-interpreter & self.			8 00	
23	transfer luggage to ry. sta. Kyoto.			1 00	

NOTATIONS

1st Kyoto at 8:21 A.M.

Arr. Tokyo Sta. Tokyo at 4.55 P.M.

1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 26

Official Postage

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Return-Inspector # 2011.

7-20-68

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808 South-41 4125 Dec 30-41

1971 ATTORNEY GENERAL

ST. DEB. TRAVEL ATTENDANCE-INTERPRETER-7

total expenses in Japanese Yen

total expenses in Japanese Yen in U.S.

with April, 1930 account.

25 DAY ESTIMATED ATTORNEYS-FEE: \$1,000.00

Dec. 21, 1950 - at \$7.00 per day

0111000000

----- to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

W. J. Morse.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

December 1

December 31, 1930.

1930

- 1 Harbin, Manchuria. Visited South Manchurian Ry. transportation and inspection offices.
- 2 Harbin, Manchuria. Visited soybean storage yards of Chinese grain merchants in various sections of Harbin.
- 3 En route Left Harbin at 9.15 A.M.
Arr. Changchung at 3.15 P.M.
Left Changchung at 4.30 P.M.
Arr. Kaiyuan at 8.35 P.M.
- 4 Kaiyuan, Manchuria. Visited soybean storage yards, grain inspection office, and railway storage yards. Left Kaiyuan at 5.55 P.M. Arr. Mukden at 8.20 P.M.
- 5 Hsiungyaocheng, Manchuria. Visited S.M. Ry. exper. sta.
Left Mukden at 7.15 a.m.
Arr. Hsiungyaocheng at 12.30 p.m.
Left. Hsiungyaocheng at 5.06 P.M.
Arr. Dairen at 8.00 p.m.
- 6 Dairen, Manchuria. Developed motion and pack films of views taken on recent trip.

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction

December 1

December 31, 1930.

1930

- 7 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Developed motion and pack
 films of views taken on
 recent trip.
- 8 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Wrote up seed samples and
 visited storage warehouses
 in S.M.Ry. storage yards.
- 9 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Wrote up seed samples.
 Took motion and still pictures
 of soybean scenes in S.M.
 Ry. storage yards and the
 Dairen wharves.
- 10 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Wrote up seed samples and
 negatives. Visited S.M.Ry.
 Agr. Bureau with reference to
 use of soybean oil cake in
 Japan.
- 11 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Wrote up negatives. Collected
 data on soybean oil mills
 in Dairen.
- 12 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Wrote up products and seed.
 Packed parcels for shipment
 to U.S. Dept. of Agr.
- 13 Dairen,
 Manchuria. Wrote up negatives and packed
 parcel post packages.

W. J. Morse.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

December 1

December 31, 1930.

1930

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|----|------------------------------------|--|
| 14 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Packed boxes for freight shipment and wrote official correspondence. |
| 15 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Packed trunks and arranged for clearing and closing up of laboratory and storage room. |
| 16 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Visited S.M.Ry. Agr. Bur. and Transportation Div. relative to 1930 Manchurian soybean situation. |
| 17 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Visited Soybean Oil Millers and Dealers Association. Visited Military Police and Fortified Zone Police Headquarters. |
| 18 | Dairen,
Manchuria.
en route. | Left Dairen on Steamer, Hongkong Maru for Kobe, Japan. |
| 19 | En route. | En route to Kobe, Japan. |
| 20 | En route. | Arrived at Moji, Japan at 8.00 a.m. Looked up soybean products in Moji and Shimonoseki, Japan. |

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction

December 1

December 31, 1930

1930

- 21 Kobe, Japan. Arr. Kobe, Japan at 8.00 a.m.
Visited and collected data Left Kobe at 3.27 p.m.
in soybean miso meat pre- Arr. Kyoto at 5.10
serving places. p.m.
- 22 Kyoto, Japan. Visited Imperial Agr. Coll.
with reference to soybeans
and soybean products in the
Kyoto district.
- 23 En route. Left Kyoto at 8.21 a.m.
Arr. Tokyo at 4.55 p.m.
- 24 Tokyo, Japan. Looked up soybean products
and visited soybean miso
meat preserving places.
- 25 Tokyo, Japan. Worked on November expense
account and wrote official
correspondence.
- 26 Tokyo, Japan. Visited S.M.Ry. grain investigation
office with reference to uses of
soybean cake in Japan.
- 27 Tokyo, Japan. Visited Honen soybean oil mill
corporation with reference to
extraction process and uses of
extracted meal in Japan.

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction

December 1

December 31, 1930.

1930

- 28 Tokyo, Japan. Wrote up soybean seed, products and publications.
- 29 Tokyo, Japan. Looked up soybean products and worked on soybean data for Japan.
- 30 Tachikawa, Japan. Visited animal industry farm to collect data on use of soybean oil cake and oil meal for feeding purposes.
- 31 Tokyo, Japan. Looked up soybean products in Tokyo districts.

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